


PRIDE OF OUR ALLY

Small firm, big fashion success

Life & Times, page 5


THE BALL IS IN COURT

The rule of law in sport

Life & Times, page 4


FLY FREE TO AMERICA

Special ways to discover US

Life & Times, page 4

ON OTHER PAGES
Fears for Britons

Police in Australia believe that bodies found in shallow graves south of Sydney are of Joanne Waites, below, from Maesteg in Glamorgan, and Caroline Clark, of Farnham, Surrey, both 22, who were last seen alive when they left Sydney in April to go fruit-picking in southeastern Australia. Page 4


Chief replaced

Scotland Yard confirmed yesterday that Commander George Churchill-Coleman is to be replaced as head of the anti-terrorist branch by Commander David Tucker. The premature leak of the moves has angered police who believe it has been interpreted as a lack of confidence in Mr Churchill-Coleman's performance. Mr Tucker takes over one of the most difficult jobs in policing. For the past two years he has been head of the department responsible for collecting criminal intelligence and surveillance operations. Page 7

Baritone dies

The Welsh baritone Sir Geraint Evans has died in an Abergavenny hospital aged 70. Sir Geraint, one of the leading British opera singers of the post-1945 era, was admitted to hospital eight days ago after suffering a heart attack. Page 4

Obituary, page 16

Off to Bosnia

The 1,000 British troops going to Bosnia as part of the 6,000 UN reinforcements will be based at Tuzla, a Muslim enclave north of Sarajevo surrounded by Serbian artillery. Senior officers leave for Bosnia tomorrow. Page 12

World in pieces

Boutros Boutros-Ghali, secretary-general of the UN, feels that the world could splinter into 400 economically crippled mini-states unless the rights of minorities move to the top of the international agenda. Page 12

Ship boarded

Anglo-French relations over fishing worsened when a fishery protection vessel's crew boarded a French trawler near the Scilly Isles. Page 18

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Knife-edge French poll result spells trouble for Major

'Yes' backers hail victory

BY CHARLES BREMNER IN PARIS AND ROBIN OAKLEY

FRANCE voted narrowly in favour of the Maastricht treaty yesterday, according to initial projections by the TF-1 television network. The result ended three months of suspense but did little to dispel doubts about the future of closer European economic and political union.

According to the TF-1 figures, the treaty was passed by 51.5 per cent after 70 per cent of the 38-million electorate turned out to cast their ballots. The "no" campaign received 48.5 per cent support.

Paul Quiles, Minister of the Interior, went on television to claim victory for the "yes" campaign and said that President Mitterrand had been vindicated in his decision to consult the French people.

France's grudging assent brings John Major's beleaguered government further problems. The lukewarm attitude of one of the architect nations of the European Community will intensify the battle against the bill to ratify the treaty in the Parliament, the next obstacle for the advocates of European union to overcome.

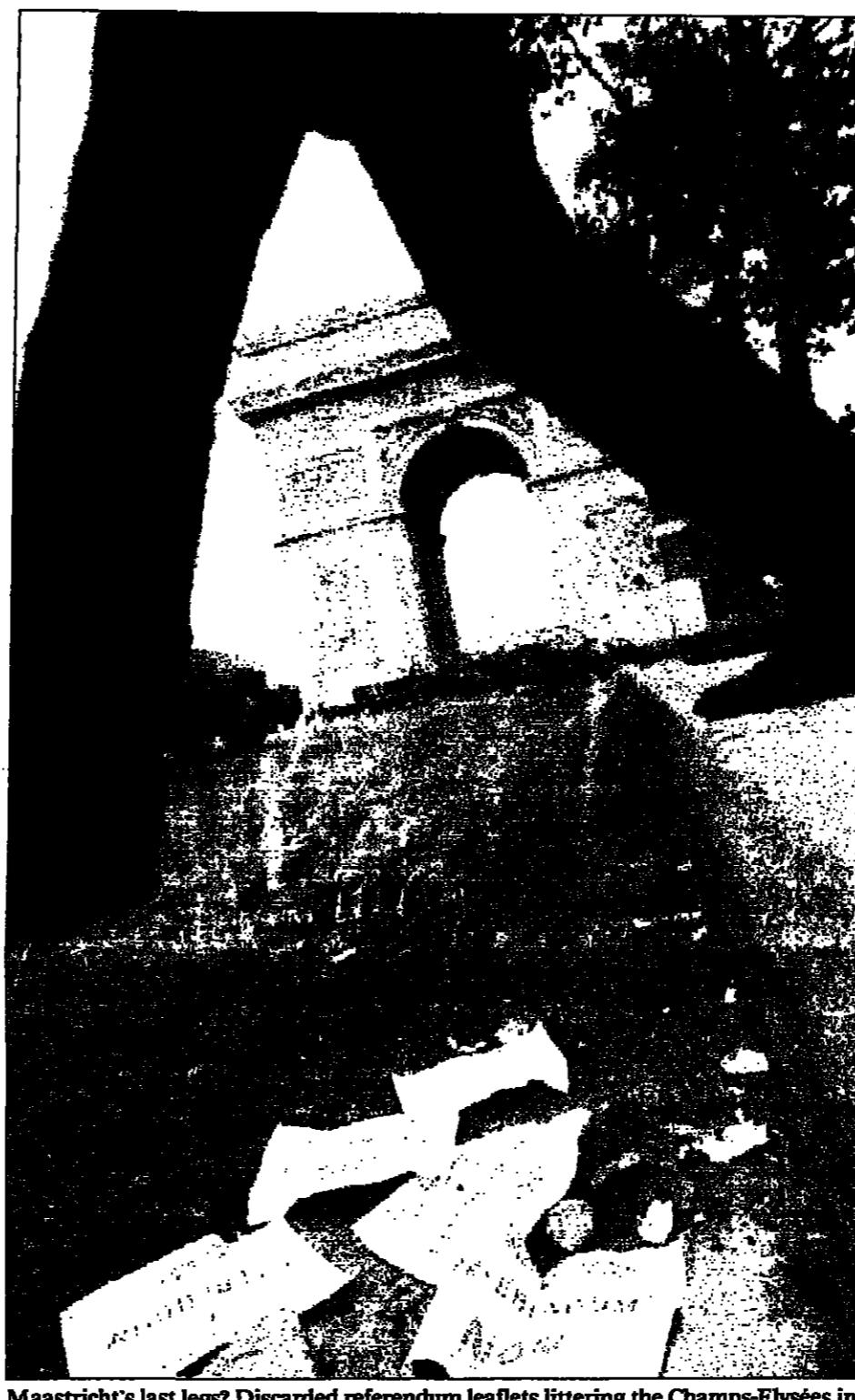
The initial reaction from Whitehall was one of somewhat formal enthusiasm. Since Mr Major had called publicly for a "yes" vote and argued consistently that it would be in the interests both of Britain and of Europe, the government could hardly suggest anything else.

The response of Laurent Fabius, the leader of M Mitterrand's Socialist party, was far more buoyant minutes after the TF-1 figures were announced. "Europe has won tonight. Vive la République. Vive la France," he said.

While television commentators talked of a "petit oui" which "divided France in two", Jack Lang, the education minister and leader of the government's campaign, said: "Bravo la France. I am proud of the country. This is a 'yes' for Europe."

The turnout at schools and town halls, which had been turned into polling stations throughout the country, produced a relatively low abstention rate for a non-presidential referendum.

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 Full analysis, pages 2-3
Mark divided, page 14
Leading article, page 15


Maastricht's last legs? Discarded referendum leaflets littering the Champs-Elysées in Paris yesterday as French voters decided the EC's future path

Lamont hints at further rate cuts

BY PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

NORMAN Lamont fuelled hopes of fresh interest rate cuts yesterday when he said that monetary policy had been too tight and outlined conditions for returning to the European exchange-rate mechanism that suggested Britain's absence could be lengthy.

The Chancellor, attending an International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington, raised Tory MP's hopes that he will make reductions to boost morale before the party's annual conference next month. Some believe he may make a half-point cut this Thursday's emergency Commons debate and a further half-point reduction in the run-up to the conference.

Although the Treasury is concerned not to raise expectations too high, the prime minister is said by colleagues to be keen to use sterling's new freedom on the foreign exchange markets quickly to

said as a criticism. It is said simply as an observation of the facts of the situation.

Mr Major is said to acknowledge, however, that the absence of the ERM discipline will mean that the government pursues its battle against inflation through a tight fiscal regime including the toughest controls yet on public spending.

Mr Lamont made plain yesterday that Britain could not return to the ERM until the British and German economies were more in line with each other, the turmoil on the foreign exchange markets had been ended, and technical changes had been made to the mechanism. "It would be difficult to join when the German economy and our own economy were in such contrasting and completely different circumstances," he said.

Aware of German sensitivities, he added: "That is not

party chairman, said yesterday that Mr Lamont must not be sacrificed.

"It is very easy to personalise these things, but it was the government's policy and the whole government supported it," he said. "It would be wrong to single out Norman Lamont and say we must sacrifice him. The whole government united behind the policy."

"The fall in sterling we have seen since Wednesday has produced some loosening in monetary policy but we are determined to ensure that monetary conditions remain sufficiently tight to secure the government's inflation objective." Despite the possibility that he may be moved to another cabinet post when the dust has settled, Mr Lamont is receiving strong backing from Tory MPs, particularly those who have long been doubtful about the ERM.

Lord Parkinson, the former

Continued on page 18, col 6

A long, hot night for the City's Sunday traders

BY GEORGE SIVELL

SUNDAY trading took on a new meaning in the City last night as the foreign exchange dealers who knocked Britain and Italy out of the exchange-rate mechanism last week returned to their desks after a short weekend.

They were braced for any further mayhem that might arise from the marginal French vote on enacting the Maastricht treaty.

At one big foreign exchange dealing house, about a third of the foreign exchange, currency option and treasury bonds staff were called in. Instead of watching the television screens at home on a Sunday after-

noon, traders were preparing for a long night in front of the dealing screens.

The only concession to Sunday working was the removal of the tie; otherwise, the customary dress code applied. At another dealing room, staff were more casually dressed but were expected by their bosses to don the pinstripes when the air-conditioning was repaired to bring the temperature back down from 85F.

Last night promised to be hot for the dealers. It was to have been make or break time for the ERM, the crunch point for European monetary union

which if voted against by the French would have defeated the purpose of the intermediate ERM. But, having achieved a disruption of the ERM five days earlier than expected and before even a single French vote had been cast, dealers were ready for their second long night as the votes from Martinique, French Guyana and New Caledonia were added to those of the French mainland.

By 7pm all the dealers were poised at their desks watching for the first news of a highly marginal vote from Paris. They were also keenly watching for the result of the Washington

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Smith presses for total loyalty on new ERM policy

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Smith is preparing to ask the shadow cabinet this week to support policies backing a return to reformed European exchange-rate mechanism and opposing a referendum on the Maastricht treaty.

The leadership's critics on Europe, of whom Bryan Gould, the shadow national heritage secretary, is the most outspoken, will face a choice between accepting collective responsibility within the shadow cabinet or resigning.

Mr Gould is thought by some of his colleagues to have talked himself into a position where he will have no option but to go. He has told friends, however, that he wants to stay in the shadow cabinet and hopes that a compromise can be found that will satisfy him and other rebels. Mr Smith is known to have spoken privately to Mr Gould, David

national executive and the shadow cabinet.

Mr Smith, who will make his first Commons speech as Labour leader the following day, will demand complete loyalty from shadow cabinet members to the line it collectively agrees.

His colleagues believe that the weakened authority of the government and the prime minister in the wake of the sterling crisis has given the Labour leader a heaven-sent opportunity to enthuse his party in the run-up to next week's annual conference.

At the executive, the Labour leader will face left-wing demands, led by Dennis Skinner, to commit Labour to keeping out of the ERM and to a referendum. Both could be backed by some soft-left members of the executive.

After the shadow cabinet meeting, however, the dissidents will be expected to stay silent. Mr Smith will tell his colleagues that support for the ERM or, more likely, its reformed successor is vital to the credibility of Labour's anti-inflation strategy.

Mr Brown, who is in charge of the economic section of the new policy statement, is understood to have recommended that Labour should back an ERM with inbuilt safeguards and regulation, which would prevent it being abused by speculators.

Labour's view is that while the ERM is out of commission, there must be strong inter-European co-operation over exchange-rate policy.

The Labour line is that last week's disruption came not because of failings in the mechanism itself but because the government failed to boost the economy and thus strengthen sterling. Mr Smith believes a referendum would be a big distraction for Labour.

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Blunkett and John Prescott ten days ago, telling them that while he was happy to allow them latitude over the Maastricht issue before this Wednesday's meetings, they should hold to the anti-devolutionary economic line promulgated by Gordon Brown, shadow chancellor.

There is deep irritation in the leadership that Mr Gould, after first holding to that understanding, has continued to speak out. One senior source said yesterday: "He still seems to be fighting the leadership campaign."

The Labour leader has been drawing up a new statement of party policy on Europe with his close shadow cabinet allies, Mr Brown, Jack Cunningham, the shadow foreign secretary, and Robin Cook, the shadow trade and industry secretary. George Robertson, the party's spokesman on European affairs, has also played a key role.

The statement will be approved by separate meetings of the ruling

on Wednesday of the ruling



SOLDIERING ON: Norman Lamont arriving at Dumbarton House in Washington this weekend for the meeting of G7 finance ministers

French vote forces cabinet to show colours

REVIEW OF THE MONTH

Maastricht is just the latest problem over Europe to dog the Conservatives. Robin Oakley unravels a decade of Tory troubles

AS THE French voted yesterday on the Maastricht treaty the British government watched with bated breath. It knew that a "yes" vote meant that the baton would be passed to Britain, with John Major bound to reintroduce to Parliament, although not too swiftly, the British bill to ratify the treaty opposed by a growing number within the government's ranks.

A "no" vote, which the government had to insist publicly it did not want, would have spared it the trouble.

Either way, it knew, the point had been reached at which Mr Major had to show his true colours: deep-dyed "heart of Europe" man or mere pragmatic common marketeer.

The Labour line is that last week's disruption came not because of failings in the mechanism itself but because the government failed to boost the economy and thus strengthen sterling. Mr Smith believes a referendum would be a big distraction for Labour.

Baroness Thatcher herself came to regret the signing of the Single European Act which began the process of

handing over more decisions to the European Community's central institutions. Certainly she regretted being persuaded by John Major and Douglas Hurd to enter the ERM.

Differences over entry to the ERM precipitated Nigel Lawson's resignation as Chancellor. Nicholas Ridley was forced to resign over his attack on Brussels Eurocrats and the alleged German ambitions to dominate Europe.

There was a European aspect to Michael Heseltine's earlier departure over Westland. And the trigger for Mr Heseltine's challenge which brought down Margaret Thatcher was Sir Geoffrey Howe's "incitement to mutiny" resignation speech in the Commons. That came in protest at her contemptuous dismissal of the "hard écu" plan, agreed by her cabinet and promoted by John Major as Chancellor of the Exchequer as an alternative to Europe's apparent headlong rush towards a single currency. But

while it was always clear where Margaret Thatcher stood on Europe, it has been less easy to determine the strength of John Major's commitment. As her Chancellor he took a compromise line, pushing the hard écu as a voluntary European currency.

That satisfied the Europhiles because Mr Major conceded it could lead to the goal of a single European currency and signalled willingness to co-operate in greater European integration. But the Euro-sceptics were placated by his insistence that Britain would not have a single currency "imposed" upon it.

When he succeeded her as prime minister Mr Major signalled at his first Euro summit in Rome in December 1990 a new era of co-operation in Europe. But he said the change of prime minister did not mean a change of heart on a single currency or on a federal Europe.

In March 1991 in a speech in Bonn, John Major was held to have signalled the end to the Thatcher line on the EC when he insisted: "I want us to be where we belong, at the very heart of Europe working with our partners in building the future of Europe." But his emphasis was not on any "vision thing" on Europe, rather on placating the Tory critics.

In May 1991, William Cash, the leading Euro-sceptic, persuaded around 120 Tory MPs to sign a motion voicing outright opposition to a single European currency and independent central bank. Mr Major maintained party balance by insisting the next month: "The economic case for monetary union has not been made." In practice the government dragged its feet.

An early Luxembourg draft for what became the Maastricht treaty sought to commit

the EC nations to a "federal goal". That had to come out. Mr Major said, before Britain could consider signing any treaty. His government continued the battle against efforts in the new Dutch presidency draft to intensify the federal aspects, extending EC competence to foreign affairs and justice. As Maastricht approached, the Tory tensions became sharper. To soften the swelling chorus from the Euro-sceptics, Sir Norman Fowler was persuaded to stand against Mr Cash and win chairmanship of the Tory backbench European affairs committee.

The government soon withdrew the ratification bill, saying that it would not return until it was clear what the Danes intended to do. The Euro-critics were emboldened by the August polls showing that France might vote against ratification.

Finally came the crisis for the pound which, in the eyes of middle of the road Tories as well as the Euro-sceptics, exposed the ERM as a sham failing to stabilise currencies when it mattered.

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Even before the French referendum result, that had forced the government into a rethink of its economic strategy. Now Mr Major has to rethink his line on Europe too.

Margaret Thatcher hijacked the two-day pre-Maastricht debate in the Commons, warning against the "conveyor belt to federalism". She demanded a referendum for the British people on any deal. But, after an initial Downing Street wobble, Mr Major

ruled it out.

The Maastricht summit itself was perhaps Mr Major's finest hour. As he had promised, he did not crumble at the last but won out for Britain both from the single currency and the social chapter extending EC powers over working conditions, labour law and social security. It was

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Powerless finance ministers humbled

The proud money men were unable to influence the poll, Anatole Kaletsky writes

IT WAS as if the giant sky building itself was heaving a sigh of relief. The moment the first French exit poll flashed up on the news agency wires around the world a palpable tremor passed through the elegant atrium of the International Monetary Fund in Washington.

The waiting was over. In one way or the other, the European finance ministers and central bankers locked in their emergency meeting upstairs in the IMF's boardroom were back in a world they could understand.

For these 24 sombre middle-aged men, accustomed to having their words, and even the movements of their eyebrows, subjected to microscopic exegesis by the financial markets, the impotence and ignorance of the past few days has been a once in a lifetime ordeal. In normal times, there is no job in the world more likely to create delusions of grandeur, especially in men already inclined towards self-importance.

In normal times, to be a finance minister or central banker is to be like St Peter, the guardian of the keys to Heaven's Gate. It is to possess in limitless amounts a treasure more precious than all the gold in Solomon's mines. That treasure is knowledge: knowledge of the next move in interest rates or the new policy on exchange rates; knowledge that can send tens of billions of pounds coursing around the world in seconds, that can create or destroy fortunes overnight.

But at 2pm yesterday in Washington, the finance ministers and central bankers were without their privileged access to the tree of knowledge. For once, they had no better idea than the financial specialists or the news agency reporters what the future would hold.

Whatever they way the vote went, they had of course some contingency planning. In either case, the Germans were expected initially to express strong support for the "France fort policies" of their unshakable allies in Paris.

But deep in their hearts the 24 men in the IMF boardroom knew that, for once, there was nothing they could do to change the course of events. For most of the proud men it must have been a humiliating realisation. But not for the one person who was walking around Washington yesterday with a spring in his step that his friends have not seen for years. Norman Lamont had already been taught his lesson by the markets, and he seemed to have emerged a happier and who knows perhaps even a wiser and better man.

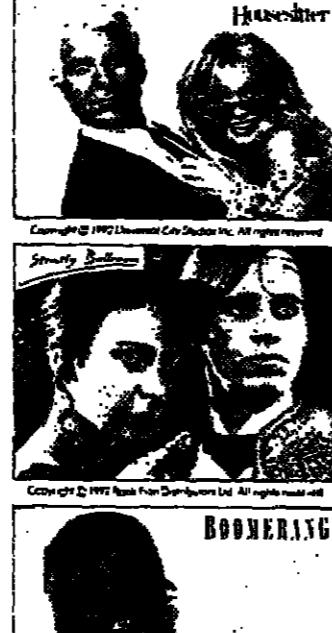
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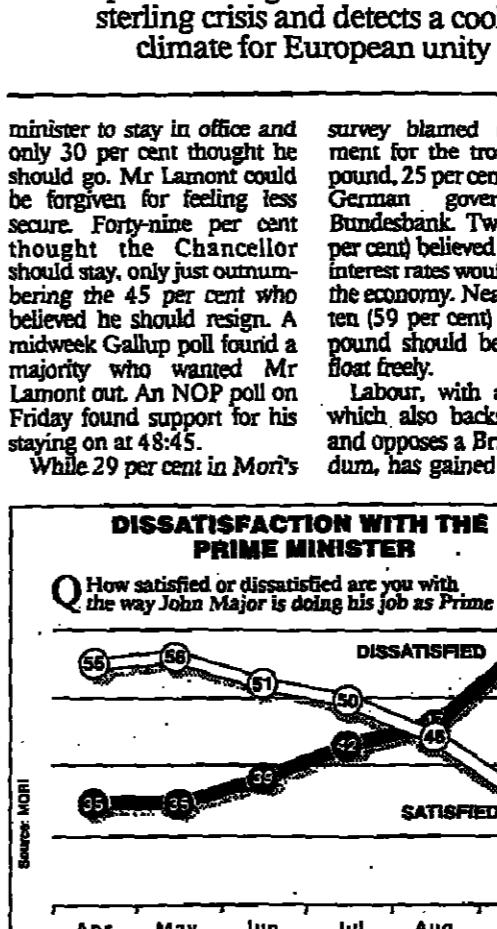
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OPINION POLLS

Robin Oakley analyses the flurry of polls swirling in the wake of the sterling crisis and detects a cooler climate for European unity



ent benefit from the sterling crisis. Mori put party support at Labour 43 per cent, Conservatives 39 per cent, Liberal Democrats 15 per cent and others 3 per cent.

Compared with a fortnight before, the Tories were two points down and Labour down one. But a Harris poll of 1,060 for the Observer, taken earlier in the week, on Wednesday and Thursday, had Labour moving into an eight-point lead at 44.36 compared with a Tory lead over Labour at 44.38 the previous month.

Only 31 per cent of those questioned by Harris rated John Major as the best man for the job of prime minister, ten points down in the previous month. But he was still three points ahead of John Smith at 28 per cent.

Polls until recently recorded narrow majorities in favour of Maastricht. But for *The Independent* on Sunday, NOP found 47 per cent against ratification of the treaty and only 24 per cent for, in a face-to-face sample of 1,063 on Friday, with 57 per cent wanting a British referendum. Conservative supporters were most strongly against the treaty.

A Mori poll for *The European* conducted before the sterling crisis, found 52 per cent in favour and 48 per cent against, after excluding 53 per cent don't know. Now the verdict is 63.37 against, excluding 30 per cent.

Fans vie with foes as baroness basks in a moment of glory



Thatcher: giving her former pupils a lesson in her speech to an economic congress in Washington

BARONESS Thatcher became the most predictable and vociferous member of the "I told you so" brigade over the weekend when she repeated a message she had once famously delivered when in government, reminding John Major and Norman Lamont, the chancellor: "if you try to buck the market, the market will buck you."

After their tribulations of the previous week it was probably the last thing they wanted to hear. But the former prime minister, speaking in Washington at a conference on world economic development, could not resist pointing out that she had been right all along. While some Conservative MPs privately accused Lady Thatcher of hypocrisy and cheek yesterday, recalling that she had herself taken Britain into the European

ERM WARNING
Some Tory MPs charged Baroness Thatcher with foresight, others with hypocrisy, since last week's turmoil on the exchange markets. Philip Webster writes

exchange-rate mechanism in October 1990, others reckoned she deserved her moment of restrained triumph.

Lady Thatcher, they maintained, had gone into the ERM against her better instincts, persuaded by Mr Major and Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, at a time when her power to prevent the cabinet's headlong rush towards European integration had been weakened by resignations of senior colleagues.

One supporter, John Carlisle, the Conservative MP for

Luton North, was so bowled over that he suggested that she should be brought back to the government or at least made a personal economic adviser to Mr Major. Mr Carlisle said: "It was a splendid affair. I wonder if it was a call to arms. My feelings are that it will bring great delight to many thousands of people. They were probably the first sensible words we have seen from a senior politician over the last few days."

Mr Carlisle's advice to Mr Major was probably as unwell-

come as Lady Thatcher's. She called on him to make as complete a reversal of policy on the Maastricht treaty as had been done on the ERM, arguing that the sterling crisis would seem insignificant compared with the future he would face over a single currency. If the divergence between different European economies is so great that even the ERM cannot contain them, how would they react to a single currency? The answer is that there would be chaos and resentment of the sort which would make the difficulties of recent days pale by comparison.

She went on to urge Mr Major to drop his plan to return to the exchange-rate mechanism as soon as conditions allowed. The government should use its new-found freedom outside the ERM

"straitjacket" to pull Britain out of recession by cutting interest rates.

Lady Thatcher was magnanimous in victory. Mr Major and Mr Lamont should be congratulated for leaving the ERM and should not be made scapegoats for the crisis, she said.

She added: "To some people these last few days may have seemed like a nightmare. But that is a wrong perception. The trauma and the turbulence have brought home to governments the limits of their ability to shape the world on lines of political convenience. That is profoundly healthy."

This was the week when the British and other economies broke free of largely self-imposed constraints. And, as a result, new possibilities have opened up, not just to end our recessions, but for more en-

during and productive international co-operation."

• Washington: Baroness Thatcher's speech here may not have matched her best "the lady's not for turning" performances familiar to Conservative party conferences, but it delighted her audience of card-carrying free marketeers (Jamie Dettmer writes). Her vision of a new economic community embracing the EC, the European Free Trade Association, north America and the new democracies of central and eastern Europe pleased her audience. That is everyone but the Japanese businessmen who were struggling to understand what she meant by "the European train ... laden with its customary cargo of gravy".

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Economic view, page 21

Maastricht traumas mark EC's brutal adjustment to reality

FROM GEORGE BROCK IN BRUSSELS

FRANCE'S referendum may have been slightly overshadowed by the ERM turmoil last week, but it was none the less a crucial moment in history as Europe hovers between the dream of union and the spectre of a two-speed structure in which Britain might end up in the slow lane.

"When France has a cold," Prince Klemens von Metternich remarked, "all Europe sneezes." The Austrian statesman would have found himself at home in the referendum campaign.

A great deal will be said in the coming weeks about France's role as the "motor" of European integration: its 56 million people have always been central to the evolution of the European Community. That central position was created both by geography and history. France was at the heart of two world wars and at the mercy of German invaders three times in 70 years: the

fuel which powers the French EC motor is fear of the past.

During the referendum campaign France discovered itself at a moment of choice long postponed. Throughout the 35-year history of the Community, French presidents have managed to preserve an ambiguous European policy: soaring pro-integration rhetoric mixed with only cau-

tious practical commitments. The Maastricht treaty, conceived in worried haste after German reunification, made this ambiguity untenable, and the French at last have been forced to ask themselves how much they are really prepared to give up for Europe.

The present-day EC is a hybrid supra-national institutions, collective decisions by states and every variety of cooperative integration under the sun. The debate over the Maastricht treaty was about something called "federalism", which most people rightly understand to be the transfer of power in two directions: economics, foreign and defence policy going to a strong central authority while other powers are devolved downwards and outwards. When push came to shove in the Maastricht negotiations, few governments wanted to surrender much autonomy.

Federalists say that the Community's energy will dry up if people have no vision to which they can lift their eyes. But the vision of a federal city on the hill does not command a fraction of the allegiance needed to allow it to happen by the fiat of a treaty. Most citizens look around them and reckon that Schuman's ambition to make war unthinkable and impossible has been achieved. Acquiring the diplomatic and financial muscle to fight a better class of trade war against Japan is not agreed or achieved so easily.

Worse, forming a United States of Europe might shut out Eastern Europe. Philippe Séguin, the leading French critic of Maastricht, says the treaty will replace the Berlin Wall with a wall of indifference. Many people wonder why the two sides find it so hard to extend eastwards.

The traumas of Maastricht are brutal adjustments to reality: the manifestos of the 1950s have come face to face with the 1990s.

Robert Schuman, France's foreign minister, said in 1950: "The pattern was expanded for the six-strong European Community in 1957. The EC, then and now, is a paradox: states open their borders to stay sovereign."

The paradox is clear to Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, among others. On the eve of a visit to Japan last year, he confessed to the Japanese ambassador in Brussels that, despite several treaties and all the progress made so far, uniting European states in the 1990s was harder than in the 1950s. States with shattered economies and fresh memories of the intimate co-operation forged by war are easier to unite than today's modern nations.

But the present tensions over Maastricht do not mean that the European ideal is dead or even damaged. What has been struck is a lethal blow to the power of the federal idea and the automatic assumption that Europe can be integrated only as a quasi-state. But the Community has not grown in a smooth progression; economic integration has worked better and faster than political integration. Even so the continent's economies are today less integrated than in the Europe of pre-1914.

Federalists say that the Community's energy will dry up if people have no vision to which they can lift their eyes. But the vision of a federal city on the hill does not command a fraction of the allegiance needed to allow it to happen by the fiat of a treaty.

Codifying into one comprehensive treaty more than 100 disparate proposals put forward over the past two years for an "ever closer union", it

contains three main elements: a treaty on economic and monetary union, a treaty on "political union" and a reform of the structures and present functioning of the European Community.

The heart of the treaty is the proposal for economic and monetary union. This lays down a three-stage plan for the irrevocable change to a single currency, the euro, to be adopted by an as yet unknown number of member states. The plan, arising from the Delors report, makes participation in the exchange rate mechanism a prerequisite for all countries participating in the first stage.

In the second, transitional stage, to start in 1994, a

Leading the way. Jacques Delors, the European Commission president, yesterday smiling beside a poster declaring 'For France say Yes to Europe' after casting his ballot in the Paris suburb of Clichy. In all, 38.3 million French people were eligible to vote on the treaty

Monetary union a formula for confusion

BY MICHAEL BINION
DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

THERE is enough in the Maastricht treaty to confuse any voter or politician wondering whether to ratify it.

Codifying into one comprehensive treaty more than 100 disparate proposals put forward over the past two years for an "ever closer union", it

European monetary institute is to be created, as the forerunner to a European central bank. All governments shall "endeavour" to avoid excessive budget deficits. In 1996, the institute and the European Commission will report on the fitness of each state for inclusion in the euro zone, based on strict criteria on economic convergence, which include low inflation and stable exchange rates.

The third stage, locking all currencies together and placing monetary policy under the control of an independent central bank will begin if, by 1996, a majority of seven nations have met the criteria and voted to decide on a starting date. Otherwise, the central bank will begin work in 1998 and the third stage will start on January 1, 1999.

Britain won the right of an opt-out from commitment to the third stage.

The political union aspects of the treaty were an addition to the original monetary union proposal and arose from a joint Franco-German initiative in 1990 to deepen Community integration. They deal largely with proposals for a common foreign and de-

fence policy, which is to function outside the union structure of the EC and without giving the Commission any monopoly of initiative or legislative authority.

Largely at Britain's insistence, a unanimous vote is required to decide the framework of any joint foreign policy, the implementation of which, however, could be by majority vote. Common defence policy is based on an enhanced role for the Western

European Union, which moves its headquarters to Brussels and functions as the bridge between the Community and Nato.

Institutional changes covered by the treaty include greater powers for the European parliament and the European court, the extension of Commission competence to include areas such as health and education, a strengthening of the court of auditors and a clause spelling out the principles of subsidiarity, under which legislative responsibility is to be devolved to the lowest practicable level.

The European parliament will acquire the right to confirm the appointment of the president of the Commission and will acquire limited powers of veto over legislation. The European court will have powers to fine member states not enforcing directives.

The treaty also gives encouragement to inter-governmental co-operation outside the union structure, especially in such fields as immigration, policing, asylum policy, the fight against drugs and terrorism and the establishment of a common visa policy. The treaty gives the Commission a limited say in those fields.

On social policy, the treaty in effect removes the whole field from the Community structure by establishing common policies on working practices for 11 members, leaving Britain unbound by all agreements reached by the 11. The treaty outlines the rights and duties of citizenship of the union, which allow the right to vote in another country's municipal elections, a point of strong contention in France.

The Maastricht treaty affirms the Community's readiness to open negotiations with countries wishing to join the EC. It also includes a protocol, separate from the main treaty, on "cohesion": the transfer of funds from the richer northern countries to the southern member states to improve their infrastructures so as to enable them to compete on more equal terms.

All Community leaders have invested large political capital in the treaty. President Mitterrand and Chancellor Kohl see it as the bedrock on which the future integration of Europe must be built. John Major supports it not only because of the flexibility it offers him in the opt-outs on EMU and social policy, but because he believes it will forestall any heady rush by others to a federal union.

Poorer members, such as Spain and Greece, believe the treaty is the only possible compromise between their wishes for more financial support and the demands of other, richer member states.

KEY PLAYERS

AS POLLING stations closed across France, so Europe's good and great settled anxiously in front of their television sets awaiting the verdict.

John Major hurried back to London having spent the day at Chequers. A No 10 official said that the prime minister would wait for word of the result up the road at Admiralty House. The builders are still at

work in Downing Street and the noise might prove a distraction.

Baroness Thatcher, still relishing the misfortune that has overtaken proponents of federalism and other vile practices, attended a dinner in New York. The former prime minister was being kept in touch with developments. Her plan, however, was to keep her views to herself.

Norman Lamont chaired talks in Washington just after the news was broken. The aim was to take measures, if necessary, to calm the financial world before the market opened in Tokyo. The chancellor decided not to wait until his return from the United States to consult other EC finance ministers, using the advantage of the time difference to anticipate the impact of events in France on Europe's currencies.

President Mitterrand of France and Jacques Delors, the European Commission president, both of whom have staked their reputations on a "yes" vote, visited their local polling stations during the morning without comment. Last night, M. Mitterrand returned to the Elysée Palace to chew his nails in private as the votes were counted.

Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the extreme right-wing National Front party, took his shoes off and settled in front of the television with a glass of something sustaining. An open invitation was issued to journalists keen to hear his views as the results were declared.

Philippe Séguin called fellow rejectionists to his home to share a moment of history.

Schuman: making war materially impossible

Poll decision, page 1
Peter Riddell and Diary, page 14
Leading article and Letters, page 15

Germans clearer, more energetic and more clearly defined" were they able to battle through the crowds to enjoy the food and drink provided free by brewers, vintners and caterers from all over Europe.

The brochures are part of a nationwide pro-Europe publicity campaign which the chancellor has started, whatever the outcome of the French referendum, to combat the widespread Euroskepticism recent polls have discovered in Germany.

which was once among the most enthusiastic supporters of all things emanating from Brussels.

Although the constitution precludes a referendum, a weekend Wicker poll showed that 83.4 per cent of Germans would like one on Europe. Although a clear majority of 64.5 per cent said they would support the Maastricht treaty and only 35.5 were against, similar polls only three years ago consistently showed over 80 per cent in favour of more

European integration. Herr Kohl has often said that only his generation, which knew at first hand the horrors of Europe immediately after the war, properly understands the urgent need for unity to combat nationalism.

He repeated this in a speech to a women's conference of his Christian Democrats at Suhl in east Germany on Saturday when he warned them: "If we don't unite Europe now, this Europe will be no more than a plaything in the hands of world interests, its fate determined by others."

"Regardless of what happens these days, I want to do my utmost to make sure the train to Europe is not stopped," he said. If we had had a monetary union and a European central bank in

these days of turbulence, we would have been in a different situation."

The chancellor was booted and whistled and had to duck an egg as he arrived in Suhl to make his speech, but the protesters were not in the least interested in his ideas about Europe. They were complaining that east Germans had been forgotten by his government and was thus responsible for the violent attacks on foreigners by unemployed, disaffected youths.

While the guests on the lawns were drinking champagne, police in Wismar were fighting running battles with over 120 hooligans trying to attack a hostel for foreigners. At least six other refugee centres came under attack, including one at Geissenheim on the Rhine just 80 miles

south of Bonn.

• Stockholm: The Swedish government and the chief opposition party agreed yesterday to cut over SKr40 billion (£4 billion) of state expenses, equivalent to 2.5 per cent of the GNP (David Bartholomew reports).

"This is an important signal to the international community that we not only have the will but also the ability to get our economy back in shape," said Carl Bildt, the prime minister.

At a historic press conference, the government and Ingvar Carlsson, the social democratic leader, together announced substantial cuts in subsidies to families, housing subsidies, working injury compensation, foreign aid and defence, among other categories.

GERMAN CAMPAIGN

The chancellor decided that whatever the outcome of the vote in France, it was time he did more to endorse integration, Ian Murray writes from Bonn

CAROL LEONARD | ment shared responsibility NW11

Parents fear women buried in forest are missing Britons

By DAVID YOUNG

POLICE in Australia have said that they fear the bodies found in shallow graves south of Sydney are those of two British women who disappeared in April while on a backpacking holiday.

The parents of one of the missing women have already told relatives in Wales that they believe that one of the bodies is that of their daughter. The parents of the other girl have been told the news.

Joanne Walters and Caroline Clarke, both 22, were last seen alive on April 16 when they left a Sydney hotel, saying they were going fruit-picking in southeast Australia. A petrol station owner on a main road southwest of Sydney told police in July he had seen the two women accept a lift in a white truck going south about a day after they left Sydney.

Police have received hundreds of calls from people claiming to have seen the pair, including a sighting in Yulara, near Ayers Rock, in

central Australia on June 13. But their visas expired shortly after they were last seen and no applications have been made for extensions to allow them to take part-time work.

Sydney police yesterday

would not confirm that the unearthed bodies were of murder victims, but murder squad detectives have examined the area where the bodies were found. Forensic science tests, including examination of dental charts, will begin today, a police spokeswoman said.

"Police aren't ruling out anything at this stage and will be looking at all avenues to try to identify the bodies."

The bodies were found in two leaf-covered graves 40 yards apart in a state forest reserve near Bowral, New South Wales, about 80 miles from Sydney. A man taking part in an orienteering event found one body on Saturday and police uncovered the second yesterday.

Mrs Walters' sister, Maureen Jones, of Maesteg, said: "They are terribly upset by this development. Obviously they

have been hoping for the best but fearing the worst in their search."

The couple appeared on Australian television pleading for anyone with information to contact the police. Miss Clarke's father Ian, 58, is a senior Bank of England official in the North East and



Missing back-pakers: Caroline Clarke, left, and Joanne Walters were last seen alive at a Sydney hotel in April



Missing back-pakers: Caroline Clarke, left, and Joanne Walters were last seen alive at a Sydney hotel in April

officials from the Bank have helped to co-ordinate search information.

Yesterday Caroline's brother Simon, 26, said: "Police have told us about the discovery of two bodies. We have no other information, it's just a question of waiting for the post mortem." Simon went back-

packing in Australia and southeast Asia two years ago and Caroline, fascinated by his stories, decided to follow in his footsteps.

Her parents thought that

she would be safer in Australia than in Europe where earlier,

during a three-month holiday,

she had been caught up in the

air

conditioning as they slept.

Knights in 1969, Sir Geraint probably achieved his greatest acclaim for his portrayal of Verdi's Falstaff, a role he first played in 1949 and continued to perform until 1978. But his wide repertoire also embraced memorable Mozart interpretations, and he became particularly associated with Benjamin Britten's operas. He placed as much importance on his acting as his singing, and became a key figure in the raising of performance standards at Covent Garden in the 36 years in which he sang there. Jeremy Isaacs, the general director of the Royal Opera House, said: "He was one of the greatest artists and one of the greatest personalities to sing at Covent Garden. He is irreplaceable."

Sir Colin Davis, who conducted many operas in which Sir Geraint appeared, described himself as "privileged to work with Geraint in all the repertoire for which he was rightly famous: his Figaro, Leporello, Balstrode in *Peter Grimes* and Papageno. He was remarkable because he seemed to acquire another dimension when he went on stage."

In electing John Norris, 41, as new chairman of the party executive, the Green party took a step back from mainstream politics and the Green 2000 policies of Ms Parkin. Jonathon Porritt and supporters, which failed to gather in the votes at the general election. Mr Norris, an official in the department of the environment's headquarters in Westminster, said his new party job had not been well done over the last year and he wanted to heal the wounds.

Obituary, page 17

Greens go back to their roots

THE man elected yesterday to the top of the Green party in place of the high-profile Sara Parkin, declined to be photographed and said he did not see himself as "leader" but stood for radical green policies, decentralised politics and direct democracy at the local level (Michael McCarthy writes).

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British stand puts pollution pact at risk

Britain's insistence on retaining the option of dumping decommissioned nuclear submarines in the sea is threatening a new maritime pollution agreement, intended to be signed by ministers from 14 northeast Atlantic countries in Paris this week. The government is resolutely opposing a proposal from the other states negotiating the treaty, with the exception of France, that all sea dumping of nuclear waste should be permanently banned. The dispute has continued during 18 months of preliminary negotiations between officials (Michael McCarthy writes).

If David Maclean, the environment minister, can come to an agreement with his colleagues from other countries by tomorrow, the new Paris convention on the protection of the marine environment, intended as the future framework for regulating most maritime pollution between Europe and Greenland, will collapse.

Police fear for girl

Fears grew yesterday for a missing girl, aged 14, last seen in the village where Helen Gorrie was strangled. The last reported sighting of Alexis Kennedy was yards from where the body of Helen, 15, was found in Horndean, Hampshire, in August. Police said: "We are not linking her disappearance with the Helen Gorrie murder but the very fact that she was last seen so close to where the body was found causes concern." Alexis left friends to go home to Cowplain on Wednesday after saying she felt unwell.

Mortgage debt help

Thousands of homeowners are turning to Shelter for advice on coping with their mortgage debts, the housing charity says. According to Shelter's annual report, one in seven requests for help now comes from a homeowner, and the number of homeowners who sought help because they were threatened with eviction rose by 50 per cent last year. Sheila McKechnie, the charity's director, said: "The changing face of our caseload reflects the continuing debt crisis that is still swamping new victims every day."

Deported mother's plea

A mother deported to India as an illegal immigrant may not be re-united with her seven children for years, her solicitor said. David Smith, solicitor for the woman, said she wanted the case to be taken to the European Court of Human Rights. The woman, deported on Friday, entered Britain with her husband on a visitor's visa. They applied for political asylum to avoid religious persecution but the husband was deported last year. The children are wards of court and cannot leave without a judge's permission.

Balloon victory nears

A crew from Belgium or Holland last night looked likely to win a five-nation transatlantic race using British balloons. The Belgians were 300 miles west of Portugal, with the Dutch 120 miles north of them. Don Cameron of Bristol and Rob Bayly of London were 250 miles behind the Belgians. The Americans had swung south towards North Africa, while the Germans ditched safely on Saturday after running out of gas. The race from Bangor, Maine, will be won by the first to cross a hard road surface in Europe.

Falstaff of our times dies aged 70

BY RICHARD MORRISON

TRIBUTES were paid yesterday to Sir Geraint Evans, a leading British opera singer of the postwar era, who died in an Aberystwyth hospital at the age of 70. Sir Geraint had been admitted to hospital eight days ago after suffering a heart attack.

David Mellor, the heritage secretary, said of the Welsh baritone: "Many younger British singers gained great encouragement from him and from his example. He showed that the possession of a British passport does not disqualify anybody from ascending the highest artistic peaks."

Knighted in 1969, Sir Geraint probably achieved his greatest acclaim for his portrayal of Verdi's Falstaff, a role he first played in 1949 and continued to perform until 1978. But his wide repertoire also embraced memorable Mozart interpretations, and he became particularly associated with Benjamin Britten's operas. He placed as much importance on his acting as his singing, and became a key figure in the raising of performance standards at Covent Garden in the 36 years in which he sang there. Jeremy Isaacs, the general director of the Royal Opera House, said: "He was one of the greatest artists and one of the greatest personalities to sing at Covent Garden. He is irreplaceable."

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Rodney Milnes writes: Sir Geraint was one of those singers with an absolutely magnetic stage personality. When he entered in a performance, it was difficult to take your eyes off him: he played audiences as an expert angler does a fish. This was especially true in comedy: he was an unsurpassable Falstaff, Beckmesser, Papageno and Leporello.

Obituary, page 17

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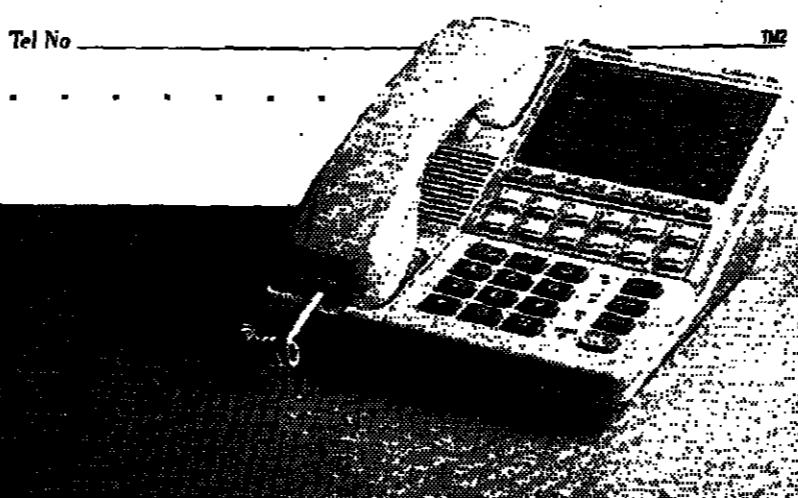
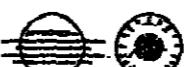
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Are you a Knocker or a Docker?

The Knocker.

"Docklands is right out in the sticks."

"The light railway doesn't work."

"Rents aren't much cheaper."

"It's a ghost town."

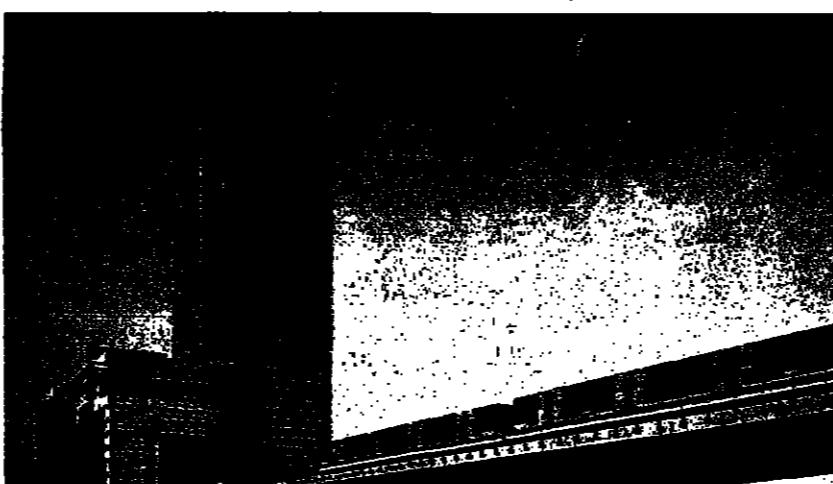
Concorde, the Channel Tunnel, space research.

All big ventures ask the same question:

Are you a Knocker? Or a Docker?

The Knocker says things like "It'll never leave the ground."

While the Docker says "Let's give it a whirl!"



The Docker.

"In fact, it's closer to St. Paul's than Oxford Street is."

"In fact, it now reliably carries over 30,000 passengers every day."

"In fact, you can get half the price of the City or West End."

"In fact, 2,500 companies work here and 62,000 people live here."

Pubs. Supermarkets. Even farms.

But of course, most people know what London Docklands is.

The question is, what are you?

London Docklands

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Home Office studies judges' sentencing of black offenders

By RICHARD FORD AND FRANCES GIBB

ABOUT 450 crown court judges in England and Wales will be issued with data packs which for the first time spell out the racial, sexual and cost implications of sentencing offenders to custody.

The Home Office will monitor the sentencing patterns of each crown court centre so that within six months a profile will emerge of the number and types of offenders being given custody.

The packs will be issued in time for the Criminal Justice Act, which is effective from October 1. The act, the biggest reform of sentencing procedure in decades, for the first time enshrines in statute the principles on which judges and magistrates should impose custodial sentences.

Although there are tougher sentences for violent and sexual offences, the act is intended to shift sentencing away from custody to community-based penalties for minor offences. The packs will draw

on research studies which show that the prison population contains a disproportionate number of offenders from the ethnic minorities.

Under the act, the home secretary will give judges and magistrates information to help them to avoid discrimination on race or sex grounds as well as the cost of imposing various sentences. This will enable sentence to compare the costs of sending someone to prison with a sentence to be served in the community.

Sentences will be provided with statistics on the proportion of people from the ethnic minorities in prison in an attempt to ensure that their decisions avoid racial discrimination. The high proportion of people from ethnic minorities in prison has caused concern in the prison service and among penal reformers.

Black people are also under-represented as employees in the criminal justice system, which they believe is permeated by racism. Ethnic minorities make up 4.5 per cent of the UK population. The proportion for male prisoners is about 15.5 per cent and for female prisoners more than 26 per cent.

There are significant differences in the average length of sentence received by different ethnic groups. Adult male prisoners of African or Afro-Caribbean origin are serving sentences 44 per cent longer than those of adult white prisoners, says a report by the Prison Reform Trust.

Last week, a study of the prosecution records of seven police forces showed that young blacks were more likely to be charged than whites for similar offences. The report by the Commission for Racial Equality concluded that black people were more likely to be charged, more likely to be convicted and more likely to receive longer sentences than whites with similar histories and for similar crimes.

Police back part-time prison penalty

By STEWART TENDERL

CRIME CORRESPONDENT

CONVICTED criminals could be locked up only at weekends and be allowed to hold down a regular job in the week under a proposal put to 2,000 senior policemen gathering in Blackpool today for the Superintendents' Association's annual conference.

The part-time prison penalty might be used, for example, for serious motoring offences, and allow an intermediate level of punishment.

Sweden and some states in America operate "intermittent custody" and Chief Superintendent Peter Wall, secretary of the association, said the practice arguably existed in British prisons because of schemes that allow prisoners to be released on parole and weekend leave.

Tomorrow, Kenneth Clarke, the home secretary, is to address the middle-ranking policemen who are to debate the survival of the superintendent ranks and the Sheeby enquiry on police pay, conditions and management.



Songs to praise: Susan Moon, 12, of Crowtherne, Berkshire, celebrates winning £500 and £1,000 for her church yesterday as the BBC's Chorist of the Year

Labour councils fear tax backlash

By DOUGLAS BROOM
LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

LABOUR council leaders are pressing John Smith to soften his party's opposition to the new council tax because they fear that a campaign against it will encourage non-payment.

Senior councillors put their views to the Labour leader at a private meeting during the conference of metropolitan council leaders in Manchester last week. Labour councils in London and the big cities suffered most from the campaign against the poll tax, which they believe led to widespread non-payment. Fewer than half the residents of some boroughs paid the tax in its first year.

Council leaders fear that a similar campaign against the council tax, which will replace the poll tax in April, will leave them short of funds, forcing cuts in services and undermining their right to raise funds through local taxation.

John Redwood, the local government minister, has described the council tax as the last chance for local authorities to show that they can be trusted to set their own tax levels. He has said that if the tax fails, the government will consider removing councils' revenue-raising powers and funding them from Whitehall.

A senior Labour council leader said: "It's all very well to oppose the Tories' new tax, and we all think there is a lot



Straw to hear plea for party restraint

Acid gives clue to baby milk

By NICK NUTTALL
TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

A FATTY acid found in breast milk but absent in cow and most formula milks may help to develop infant vision and play a key role in the development of a healthy brain.

The findings, by American scientists, lend weight to the idea that breast is best as a source of nutrition in early life and indicate that makers of formulas could improve their products by the addition of key substances.

Scientists at the University of Tennessee in Memphis gave prematurely born babies a supplement of docosahexaenoic acid (DHA), also known as Omega-3. Their vision systems were found to develop better than those of prematurely born babies fed formula milk without the supplement.

The findings lend weight to the increasingly popular "aquatic ape" theory of evolution, which argues that man's primitive ancestors returned to the estuaries and coasts of oceans to exploit a rich marine food source. DHA "is particularly prevalent in the marine environment", said Michael Crawford, director of the Institute of Brain Chemistry and Human Nutrition, based at the Hackney Hospital in east London.

Research carried out at the institute and elsewhere indicated that as the ancestors of today's apes became bigger, the diet available on land was not rich enough in certain fats to allow their brains to grow in step with their bodies.

The message will be repeated this week to Jack Straw, Labour's environment spokesman, when he returns to work after a sinus operation. In the meantime, the message has yet to reach members of the party's parliamentary team. A senior party official said yesterday: "If John Redwood were to carry out his threat to take away local tax powers, there would be no point in having elected councils at all. We would become mere agents of the government."

The message will be repeated this week to Jack Straw, Labour's environment spokesman, when he returns to work after a sinus operation. In the meantime, the message has yet to reach members of the party's parliamentary team. A senior party official said yesterday:

"We have no plans to go soft on the council tax. On the contrary, we will be pulling all the stops out. We have no intention of letting the government off the hook."

Westminster opts for the quiet life

By MICHAEL HORSNELL

WESTMINSTER council has set up Britain's biggest 24-hour anti-noise team and promised to respond within an hour to complaints, just ten days before court penalties for statutory domestic nuisances more than double to a maximum £5,000.

With complaints about noise in Britain rising by 25,000 to a total of 88,000 a year, the environment department is considering further measures to quieten things down.

After last week's announcement of the 16-strong rapid response team, Robert Davis chairman of Westminster's environment committee, said: "Noise is the greatest pollutant we have to deal with. We are in the front line of the noise war and will use all the powers at our disposal to quieten disturbances."

The council received 6,334 noise complaints in the past year and the most common were noisy neighbours (1,815), commercial premises (1,178), building sites (1,641), road works (600) and rowdy parties (544), though barking dogs and endlessly ringing burglar alarms also triggered stress.

Lord Strachey, under-secretary of state at the

environment department, launched the team of environmental health officers, equipped with mobile telephones and personal pagers and provided with four vans. Its success will be monitored by other city areas with noise nuisance.

As a first step, the council advises victims of noise to raise the matter with the culprits if that is felt wise or practical. Where a soft-soap approach fails, they should then contact the noise team and if it is a statutory nuisance an abatement notice may be served. If that is ignored, the culprit may be taken to court under the 1990 Environment Protection Act. On October 1, the maximum fine for domestic nuisance will be increased from £2,000 to £5,000 and from £200 to £500 a day thereafter if the nuisance is not stopped.

In a further move to combat the nuisance, the environment department is considering amending the Environment Protection Act to allow local authorities to tackle street noise. Meanwhile, Andrew Hume, Conservative MP for Basingstoke, has introduced a private member's bill on noise nuisances primarily aimed at subduing noisy parties.

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Better have excuses ready.

For example, tell them the sensual body-work reduces wind noise and fuel consumption.

Tell them the spoiler on the 5-door model improves roadholding. (Oddly enough, it actually does.)

Tell them the luxury of ABS is, in fact, vital for safety. And argue that a six speaker stereo is crucial in such a cavernous cabin space.

Tell them the 626 is wider than any other family car. (1.5 metres between both front and rear wheels.)

Explain that this is for passenger comfort, NOT to give the driver firmer handling.

With a straight face, tell them power steering means a smoother ride for those loved ones. Not convinced? Take them for a glide round the block.

the tyres are matched to those of the wheels to cut down road noise.

Tell them about the sound insulation in the dashboard.

Tell them about the new sealing and bonding in the frame, designed to cut down yet more vibrations.

Speak in a hypnotic monotone about the lateral rigidity enhancement measures.

Then go right round the block again, and describe what's under the hood.

Divulge that the engine block is ribbed, so it's more rigid, and transmits less noise.

As for the engine itself, apologise for its sophistication.

But as there are 16 valve DOHC motors for both the GLX models, and a 24 valve V6 DOHC in the 2.5i GT, you might say there was nothing humble available.

Even fuel injection and catalytic converters are de rigueur.

Tell them how it makes the engine smoother because it cuts down noise and maximises torque throughout the RPM range.

While they're nodding, outline the new suspension refinements.

A tale of urethane bump stops and stiffened anti-roll mechanisms which will leave them snoring profoundly.

And the reduced roll itself means they'll never be jolted awake.

By the time you get home they'll have forgotten about all the minor indulgences. Keep that illuminated driver's lock to yourself.

Along with the electric sunroof, windows and mirrors, the headlamp levelling, the electronic climate control and the central locking.

Then round off your sales pitch as follows.

Tell them the family holiday is safe. Prices for the 626 start at only £12,639.

Clinch the deal with the legend of Mazda's

unbeatable reliability.

And for good measure,

read out the 3 year



As you drive, list the dozens

of noise reduction measures. (You'll have to take the long way round the block.)

Tell them about the integrated bearing caps and the hollowed out camshaft.

Explain how the resonance frequencies of

Keep mum

about performance figures, of course.

The GT's 0-62 time of 8.5 seconds would strike them as suspiciously rapid.

Instead, lower them back into a light snooze with an account of the engine's "Variable Resonance Induction System".

warranty and European Assistance documents.

In all, it takes but a few hours to persuade your family that the 626 is primarily a family car.

The reward for this effort? Take another look in the driveway. If a new Mazda 626 isn't already there, call us on 081 879 7777, for the address of your local, **MAZDA** family Mazda dealer. Building Excitement



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Imagine how reassuring it would be to have a mobile phone.

A phone that's constantly by your side. Not just for emergencies, but for when you have some good news you can't wait to tell. Or to make last minute arrangements. Or let someone know you're delayed.

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Wrong.

This summer, we were the first network operator to announce a mobile phone service for everyone, for everyday use. Thanks to Cellnet, the mobile phone is no longer just for business.

The affordable mobile phone.

In June we announced our intention to introduce a special new tariff called Lifetime™ which comes into effect this Autumn and makes the mobile phone affordable for personal use.

So it's possible for parents to have a choice as well.

as their pocket or handbag. At nowhere near the cost of a business mobile phone.

It got a very good response. (So good, in fact, that our competitor has tried to copy the idea.)

How can Cellnet do it?

Cellnet runs one of the world's largest mobile phone networks. It is we who provide the airtime you use to make calls.

Being so large gives us the flexibility to devise a service that you and your friends can afford.

How much will it cost? \$10.00 per month subscription

Cellnet has a recommended monthly subscription of around £15. Which is 40% cheaper than the business subscription.

Plus a recommended call charge of 20p per minute on peak. (After 7pm and all weekend.)
And 50p per minute peak time. (Monday to Friday
7am to 7pm and Saturday 7am to 1pm.)

will need to contact a service provider.

Service providers are the people authorised by

To do all the paperwork and provide your number. You

They do all the paperwork and provide your number. You sign a contract with them and they handle everything.

They can give you advice and offer similar affordable tariff packages tailored to your individual needs.

As well as linking you to the Cellnet network, they can also arrange to supply your phone.

A mobile phone is now more affordable than you think, more useful than you can imagine. If the idea has you hooked be one of the first to call Cellnet direct on 0800 21 4000 and we'll give you more information and a list of service providers you can contact.

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Dublin Castle hosts historic conference on Ulster's future

Richard Ford reports on hopes for an "honourable accommodation" between north and south

WHEN Ulster Unionist politicians arrive at Dublin Castle today, the moment will be rich in history. They will enter a building from where Britain once ruled Ireland to hold constitutional talks with Irish ministers in the republic's capital for the first time in 70 years.

All participants in the present discussions on the future of Northern Ireland are aware of the significance of the journey being undertaken by James Molyneaux and a negotiating team from his Ulster Unionist party.

The last time a leader of Ulster Unionism travelled south for talks on political rather than practical matters was in 1922 when, shortly after partition, Sir James Craig, prime minister of Northern Ireland, met Michael Collins, chairman of the south's provisional government in Dublin.

Then, as now, the aim of the negotiations was to create a more constructive relationship between the two parts of Ireland. Since then, Unionist leaders have avoided face-to-face talks with Irish ministers in the republic and, when they have talked about constitutional matters, it has usually been the result of a British government initiative.

Unionists see the Irish Republic as a foreign power whose constitution lays claim to Northern Ireland. They were always concerned that discussions on anything other than "bread and butter" topics would provoke accusations among their supporters that they were setting out.

Today's journey to Dublin by Mr Molyneaux is his first to the republic on official political business and it has provoked opposition from some politicians in Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist party, which has pulled out of the three days of talks. The cautious Mr Molyneaux and his negotiating team are playing down the significance of the event and have left senior politicians in Belfast ready to answer any allegations about betrayal of the Unionist position. Kenneth Maginnis, Ulster Unionist MP for

Fermanagh, South Tyrone, stressed yesterday that the visit was merely another round in a series of talks that had been held in London and Belfast: "I don't want the visit to be considered a watershed."

Nearly 30 years ago, a watershed meeting took place when Sean Lemass secretly became the first Irish prime minister to visit Northern Ireland for talks with Terence O'Neill, the prime minister. The extreme sensitivity of such meetings was highlighted in 1967 when the Rev Ian Paisley threw snowballs at the car bringing Jack Lynch, then Irish prime minister, to Stormont.

While meetings at such a high level generated controversy, on practical matters there had been regular contact between Unionist ministers and their counterparts in the south — in the 1950s on matters such as fisheries and the rail link between Dublin and Belfast, and, in 1967, on electricity systems.

Patrick Buckley, of the Institute for Irish Studies in Liverpool, said: "On practical things the Unionist position has always been that they want to have friendly relations with the south but it has to be on the basis of mutual respect between foreign countries. The stumbling block for better relations was always the south's refusal to recognise the legitimacy of the north and then its constitutional claim on the territory of the north."

That constitutional claim will be at the centre of this week's talks, with Unionists demanding a signal from the republic that it would be ready to amend Articles 2 and 3 before substantive negotiations on relations can begin. The Irish government has told Unionists that if a "fair and honourable accommodation" is realised in the present talks, it could hold a referendum on the constitutional claim.

Last night, Mr Maginnis said there was now a difference in tone and emphasis coming from the Irish side. "If this is the Irish government attitude, it would be on the way to meeting the position of my party's delegation."



Molyneaux: first official trip to the republic



Maginnis: playing down significance of visit

Revitalised Spassky breaks Fischer's run of victories

BY RAYMOND KEENE, CHESS CORRESPONDENT

BORIS SPASSKY rallied in his match against Bobby Fischer by holding the American to a draw in game ten of their match at the weekend.

Spassky had lost the three previous games and had postponed game ten so that he could recover from nervous exhaustion. His revival is remarkable, given that opponents who succumb to Fischer's psychological domination rarely manage to avoid a devastating series of defeats.

The score is four wins to Fischer and two wins to Spassky, with four games having been drawn. The winner of the match, on the island of Sveti Stefan in Montenegro, will be the first player to accumulate ten victories.

For game ten, Spassky played with the white pieces and repeated a variation of the Nimzowitsch Indian defence, which became popular after a game between Spassky and Gary Kasparov two years ago in Spain. Spassky played the opening quickly and confidently. His play involved the sacrifice of a pawn.

When Fischer, who had been moving much more slowly and hesitantly, decided to take the pawn on move 14, Spassky suddenly seemed to run out of ideas. He thought



Underneath the arches: the viaduct towers over Margaret Ebbin, who may soon lose this spectacular view from her cottage

BR seeks a saviour for giant of railway heritage

THE future of the Big Water of Fleet viaduct, a spectacular example of railway architecture, has been put in doubt by a decision to remove its listed building status (Kerry Gill writes).

The viaduct, built in 1861 by the Portpatrick Railway Company as part of the "Paddy Line" linking Dumfries to the ferry terminal at Stranraer, is one of the long-

est in the country and was used for a chase sequence in the 1935 film version of *The Thirty Nine Steps*, starring Robert Donat. The line fell victim to Dr Beeching's axe in the 1960s.

Historic Scotland has removed the viaduct's category B listing because it no longer fulfilled the necessary criteria due to structural alterations. The pillars were strengthened

during the second world war for the transport of heavy tanks.

The viaduct over the Little Water of Fleet was demolished recently and it is believed that the owner of its "big sister", the British Rail property board, will no longer be prepared to finance regular maintenance work. More than 300 yards long and 90ft high, the viaduct has

become a tourist attraction in recent years. Panoramic views of the Solway estuary can be enjoyed from its top. Although it stands within a Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) nature reserve, the organisation's responsibility does not cover industrial structures. Brian Arnell, SNH's regional technical officer, said: "No one wants to see it go but the protection

has now been removed. It is expensive to maintain and will soon need to be repainted. It is dead wood to British Rail. They are working towards privatisation and will want to cast off anything that is an obstruction to a potential buyer."

BR said it would be interested to hear from any organisation which wanted to take over the viaduct.

Teachers uncover mismatch

BY JOHN O'LEARY
EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

HALF of the science graduates who trained as teachers last year took GCSE classes outside their degree subject, according to a survey that contradicts government claims to have overcome teacher shortages.

In many cases, the students did not even have an A level in the subject they were expected to teach. Only 8 per cent of physics graduates teaching biology had biology A level, for example.

Research commissioned by the Association for Science Education Tutors showed that even during training, graduates were expected to teach subjects in which they had not specialised. Almost half of the physics lessons taught by a sample of 350 students were the responsibility of biology or chemistry graduates.

Academics and teaching unions have placed much of the blame for a continuing decline in GCSE and A-level science results on a mismatch of qualifications in the teaching force.

The report, published in the association's journal, *Education in Science*, suggests that students may be expected to teach outside their specialism more than permanent staff.

Education Times
L&T section, pages 6-8

OTHER LASER PRINTERS ARE AT LEAST A YEAR BEHIND

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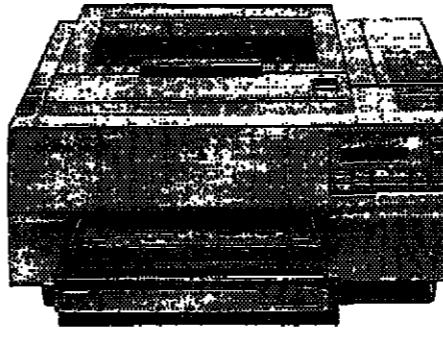
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And MACWORLD reported "This recent 8ppm Brother model poses a strong challenge to HP."

Brother was the first manufacturer to successfully clone HP's clever resolution enhancement technology, and this is the machine that did it."

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Indeed both the HL-8V and HL-4VE are machines to be reckoned with.

Both feature High Resolution Control. A system that gives smoother, more defined type edges.

Both run an enhanced version of PCL level 5⁺, with more scalable fonts, more bit mapped laser and more grey-scale patterns (an incredible 64 to its competitor's 8).

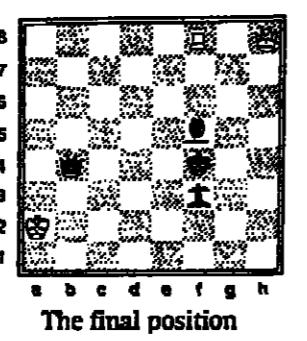
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Printing at speeds that are bound to impress, and with an incredible efficient memory management system, you won't be kept hanging around.

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So if you want to buy a laser printer, make sure you buy Brother. There's no doubt, the others are years behind.

*PCL Level 5 is a registered trademark of Hewlett-Packard Company.



The final position

NEWS IN BRIEF

IQ boost firm faces legal test

Top scientists will today accuse a vitamin pill company of making false IQ-boosting claims for its product in a court case that promises to rekindle the long-running debate over whether vitamins can improve a child's intelligence.

Larkhall Laboratories, of London, will call on an equally impressive array of scientists to defend its Tandom IQ product in a test case brought before magistrates at Shrewsbury under the Trade Descriptions Act. The company will claim that nutritional supplements do have an effect on learning ability and intelligence.

True love

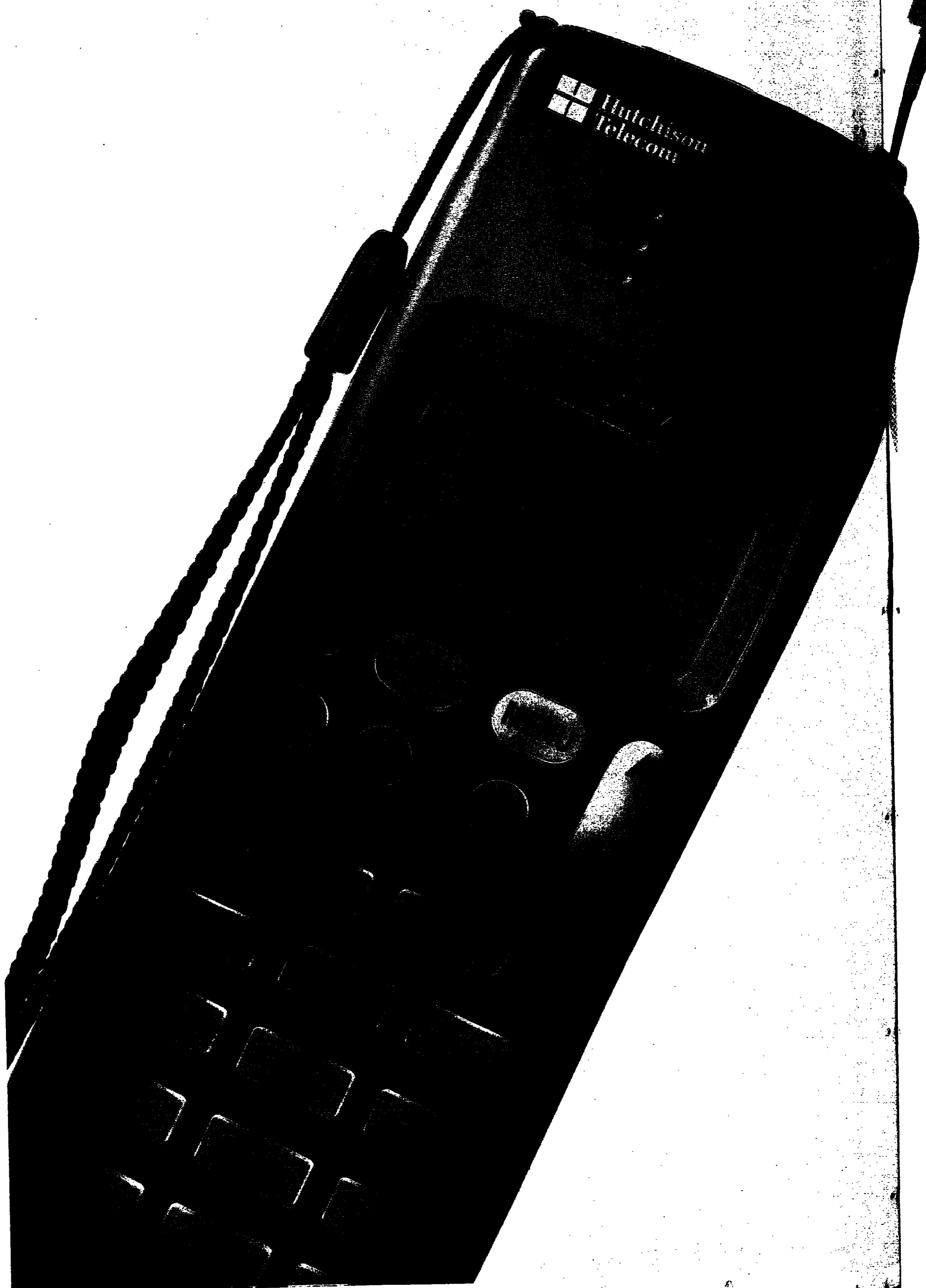
Liza Pickles, 24, of Bradford, and her Bosnian fiance, Senad Pezerovic, 25, are to marry, having satisfied immigration officials that their relationship is genuine. She met Mr Pezerovic, who now has a six-month visa, on holiday.

Child's fatal fall

Gemma Tennant, 2, died in hospital yesterday after wandering off on Saturday and falling into a well near her home in Looe, Cornwall.

Bond winners

Winners in the weekly premium bond prize draw are £100,000, number 17XN (02251), winner lives in Birmingham, value of holding £6,255; £50,000, 2087 924398, Cheshire (£100); £25,000, 13PK 293127, North Yorkshire (£50).



Does the name Hutchison Telecom ring a bell? In many ways, it shouldn't. Our international mobile communications operation owes more to the radio wave and the satellite link-up than it ever did to bell and bakelite.

And it's this high-tech and sometimes bewildering world that we'll be explaining every day this week in a series of advertisements like this one.

By this coming Friday you'll not only know more about us, but more about the market in which we're the acknowledged global leaders.

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The story starts in Hong Kong and a company called Hutchison Whampoa. It's our parent company and the sort that, on past form, only has to show a passing interest in something for compound interest to accrue.

Property, retailing, container terminals, energy resource and supply: they all seem to come alike to Hutchison Whampoa.

And from humble beginnings it has grown into one of the biggest and most successful corporations in the region.

Its growth in mobile communications has, if anything, been the most spectacular.

CELLING THE WORLD

True, Hong Kong is synonymous with dynamic growth. But with Hutchison Whampoa growing almost by the minute (assets were approaching £3.0bn at the last count), expansion became

inevitable. Thus was formed our international telecommunications arm, Hutchison Telecom.

It wasn't enough to be the leading cellular network operator in Hong Kong, so we set up Asia's first digital cordless telephone

cations). And it's an investment that's paying off extremely well.

We're already the UK's leading cellular service provider, and we're set to do the same with Rabbit cordless phones, mobile data, satellite-linked paging and

WE KNOW EVERYTHING THERE IS TO KNOW ABOUT MOBILE COMMUNICATION. BY THE END OF THE WEEK, SO WILL YOU.

system. Dominating Hong Kong's paging market, we proceeded to do the same for most of the Far East. Now active in twelve major markets (from Germany to Australia), our international presence can only be described as formidable.

GETTING THROUGH TO BRITAIN

Some of you, our 170,000 customers for instance, may have noticed that Hutchison Telecom UK are now investing serious money in Britain.

As serious as £250m so far, with even more earmarked for expansion between now and 1995 (our 1992 investment alone will break all records in mobile communica-

the new generation of personal communication networks.

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Meanwhile, in the paper of your choice, keep an eye out for our advertisements.

They'll tell you all about the market, costs and services, the Hutchison Telecom range of products and what the future holds.

And appropriately enough, they're double pages.



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UN chief laments split of world into powerless mini-states



Boutros Ghali: danger is more fragmentation

BOUTROS Boutros Ghali feels the world could splinter into 400 economically crippled mini-states unless the rights of minorities move to the top of the international agenda.

As the 47th session of the United Nations General Assembly got under way, the secretary-general said he feared that the break up of Yugoslavia might set an awesome example for the 21st century.

"The new danger which will appear in the world in the next ten years is more fragmentation," he said. "Rather than 100 or 200 countries, you may have at the end of the century

The end of the Cold war opened a Pandora's box of

400 countries, and we will not be able to achieve any kind of economic development, not to mention more disputes on boundaries."

One solution was to find ways to protect minorities by "offering the strongest machinery possible to defend human rights", including further action by the security council.

As North American and West European states were attempting to break down frontiers, he said, Eastern Europe and other areas appeared to be going the other way.

causes and conflicts that had been kept down by the ideological struggle. A hypothetical example of a worst-case scenario, he said, would be in Africa, already split into 50 small states of 50,000 or 100,000 people." So what is the way to stop this? "To defend human rights, to give guarantees" that would make people feel secure before conflict breaks out or demands for secession multiply.

There are 5,000 tribes. Suppose each tribe would say it has the right to self-determination, you will have a kind of new micro-nationalism with

UNITED NATIONS

Dr Boutros Ghali reveals his fear of the disastrous precedent set by Yugoslavia's break-up to Evelyn Leopold in New York

disolution of Yugoslavia. Even if the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina ends, he said, it would take time "just to solve problems of succession, of refugees, of rehabilitation, of reconstruction, of sharing the foreign debt, of dividing the assets" of the former Yugoslav federation.

But Dr Boutros Ghali played down his testy run-in with security council members in July when he chastised Europeans for making decisions on UN peacekeeping in Bosnia without consulting him properly.

"I would say that relations are very good, that we are co-operating in a very positive

way, that if we disagree from time to time, it is healthy," he said. "It means you have a democratic system."

Dr Boutros Ghali, a former Egyptian deputy prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, finds working for the 179-member UN not all that different from working for one government.

"It is exactly the same diplomacy. In the case of Egypt, I had only two bosses, [Anwar] Sadat and then [Hosni] Mubarak. Here you have an indefinite number of bosses, which complicates the rules of game. If you pay a visit to Mr A, you pay a visit to Mr B ... But the technique, I

would say is the same, there is no difference. This is diplomacy."

A member of a wealthy Egyptian family with a long history of public service, Dr Boutros Ghali is equally at home in Cairo and most European capitals. He disclosed his passion for the works of Matisse and has a collection of his drawings, adding: "I knew the man when I was a student in Paris in 1945."

The secretary-general has a Matisse painting at his New York residence, on loan from a New York museum. He also collects old pens from the Ottoman empire. (Reuter)

British soldiers sent to one of Bosnia's most volatile areas

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT, AND JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK

THE 1,800 British troops being sent to Bosnia-Herzegovina are to be based at Tuzla, one of the most volatile areas in the civil war, north of Sarajevo. The assignment was agreed at a meeting in Zagreb which ended on Saturday.

British commanders had hoped to be located at Bihać, with direct links to Zagreb where there is already a British communications and supply base for 24 Field Ambulance Unit. Now, however, a new supply link will have to be developed for the British troops from Belgrade to Tuzla.

A reconnaissance party, which will include senior officers from UK Land Forces headquarters in Wiltshire, and Lieutenant Colonel Bob Stewart, commander of the battalion group, will leave for Bosnia tomorrow to study the territory and around Tuzla, which has seen fierce fighting in the past few months. About 100 miles from Belgrade, Tuzla is a Muslim enclave surrounded by Serbian artillery positions. It is also the site of a large chemical plant and fears have been expressed that if it was hit by shellfire, toxic fumes could be released into the atmosphere.

The choice of Tuzla for the British troops, who will be led by the Cheshire Regiment, was agreed in Zagreb after a meeting between senior military officers from Britain, Canada, France, and Spain, and General Satish Nambari, commander of the United Nations protection force.

The British members of the planning team returned to London at the weekend. The reconnaissance party will examine routes for humanitarian convoys and is expected to visit a former Yugoslav army air base in the area which could be used for ferrying aid from Belgrade or Zagreb.

Yesterday a plane carrying General Philippe Morillon, the French commander expected to take control of the 6,000 UN reinforcements being sent to Bosnia, including the British troops, landed at Sarajevo. It was the first flight to Sarajevo since the shooting down of the Italian transport plane more than two weeks ago.

No incidents were reported as the twin-engine Antonov aircraft touched down. On Saturday, Bosnia's warning factions signed an agreement which could lead to a resumption

YUGOSLAVIA

of regular relief flights into the Bosnian capital.

But Serb forces, apparently ignoring the accord, shelled the western strategic suburb of Stup and its surroundings, and a Serb tank yesterday shelled a Stup intersection from Nedzaric about a mile to the southeast, the truncated Yugoslav state from participating in the assembly's work until it reappears as a new UN member.

The assembly is expected to endorse the security council's recommendation in the next few days. Despite its traditional ties to the Serbs, Russia voted in favour of the resolution. Moscow had threatened to veto an earlier version of the resolution which would have suspended Yugoslavia from the UN altogether.

President Izetbegovic of Bosnia was taken to the airport in a French armoured personnel carrier at the start of a journey to New York to attend the general assembly.

Yesterday's flight to Sarajevo was seen as a test case, according to Adnan Abdurazek, a UN spokesman. He said flights could resume within 24 hours of the aircraft's safe landing. This would give impetus to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to get aid flights resumed soon.

A UNHCR officer said 75 tonnes of food held at the airport would be distributed in the capital "and that we have zero reserves". We are depending on the airfield resuming and hope it will do so on Tuesday. Another UNHCR spokesman said a handful of flights would land tomorrow but normal operations could resume on Wednesday.

The continuing danger to flights, which earlier averaged 15 per day carrying 200 tonnes, has been outweighed by the urgent need to build up supplies for Sarajevo with the onset of winter now only weeks away. With an abnormally harsh winter predicted, Sarajevo faces the threat of disease and malnutrition.

Peace talks with Syria to resume

Israel says Golan impasse resolved

By OUR FOREIGN STAFF

A FORMULA has been found to break the deadlock that halted Israeli-Syrian peace talks last week and they will resume today. Arye Deri, Israel's interior minister, said yesterday.

The Syrian delegation in Washington cut short the discussions, saying an impasse had been caused by Israel's refusal to discuss withdrawal from the Golan Heights, and calling for US intervention.

Israel, which seized the strategic plateau from Syria in 1967 and annexed it in 1981, said earlier this month that it would give part of it to Damascus in exchange for full peace. But Syria demanded a total withdrawal.

At the end of a weekly cabinet meeting, Mr Deri told *Voice of Israel* radio: "A

formula has been found to allow the resumption of negotiations with the Syrians. He accused Syria of provoking an "artificial crisis", but said that had been resolved "now that the Syrians have understood that there won't be any American

intervention." An official at the Israeli foreign ministry said the impasse had been a tactical play by Syria to increase pressure on Israel to grant territorial concessions.

Turning to Israeli-Palestinian talks, Mr Deri accused the Palestine Liberation Organisation of not giving Palestinian delegates a free hand in the negotiations. "We have a lot to offer to the Palestinians," Mr

Deri said. "But unfortunately there is no one to address because they do not have a unified leadership. According to our information the PLO is trying to put a spoke in the wheels of the [Palestinian] delegation."

Israeli security services have seized files on plans by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine to sabotage autonomy for the occupied territories, according to Ha'aretz newspaper.

It said the documents on the activities of the Popular Front in the West Bank and Gaza Strip may lead to the arrests of hundreds or even thousands of activists. The cache was found at the home of Ahmad Soleiman Karameh, the Popular Front leader in the occupied territories, who was said

by the army on Friday to have been arrested at the beginning of the month at El Bireh on the West Bank.

The Popular Front is the second largest group in the PLO, after the mainstream Fatah which supports the Middle East peace process.

Security sources quoted by Ha'aretz said Mr Karameh answered directly to George Habash, the Popular Front chief and was a political bureau member. They described him as "one of the most dangerous terrorists ever arrested in the territories."

The files, which contain reports sent to Mr Habash at his headquarters in Damascus, include plans to step up attacks on Israeli forces in a bid to suppress Palestinian autonomy.

GERMANY

Jewish leader rebukes Bonn over attacks

By OUR FOREIGN STAFF

THE new leader of Germany's Jews criticised Germany yesterday for not being tough enough on right-wing violence and urged greater efforts to end attacks on foreigners.

"We are at the point where we are seeing the victim partly being portrayed as the perpetrator," Ignatz Bubis, chairman of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, said.

Herr Bubis' comments came as a parlementary source in Jerusalem said that Germany is to pay Holocaust survivors a total of DM100 million (about £58 million) in reparations.

Letters, page 15

Singing colonel leads Japan's first postwar soldiers abroad

From JAMES PRINGLE IN PHNOM PENH

LED by an affable, singing colonel who, at the drop of a hat, will break into a nostalgic trill about apple blossom, a seemingly kinder, gentler Japanese "army" returned to Southeast Asia today for the first time since defeat in 1945 ended its grip of terror from half a continent.

There was not a hint of the code of bushido as eight uniformed military observers, the vanguard of a force that will reach up to 1,800 soldiers and police, arrived in Phnom Penh yesterday to join United Nations peacekeepers trying to restore stability to Cambodia after 13 years of civil war.

They are the first Japanese ground troops to be deployed outside Japan since its surrender at the end of the second world war. One Yusuke Fukui, who heads the advance guard, is 44 and so is part of the postwar generation. "This is an historic moment," he said as we flew into this capital once occupied by the Japanese army, who seized it from the French colonial army. "We are very proud and honoured to work

for worldwide peace by helping end the war in this devastated land."

The eight monitors, who include infantry, artillery and tank officers, will observe the peace process, which has been running for six months at various points. Some areas still come under frequent shelling from one or other of the four warring factions. "We are aware of the dangers," said Colonel Fukui. "We have to support the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia."

Three Japanese naval ships are due soon with a fuller complement of monitors. Japanese engineers will help to upgrade two roads south of Phnom Penh; troops of the Chinese army, a former foe, are working on roads north of the capital.



No resting place: mourners who came to bury a dozen soldiers of the Bosnian territorial force killed in the front line flee to buses near by yesterday as the funeral in Sarajevo's Lions cemetery came under mortar attack. Two people in a crowd of about 300 were reported injured

Russian minority ignored

FROM ANATOL LIEVEN
IN TALLINN

ESTONIA went to the polls yesterday with the most controversial issue of the campaign largely ignored. That issue is the future of the great majority of the 39 per cent Russian-speaking minority, which has been disenfranchised because they moved into Estonia under Soviet rule.

The mood of local Russians is resentful, but apparently not yet dangerous. Rather than calling for resistance, most of those interviewed this week called for action by the Russian government to protect their rights. There are, however,

ESTONIA

er, threats of protest strikes in northeastern Estonia, which contains a big Russian majority. The greatest Russian fears relate not to citizenship as such, but to the threat of losing their jobs, either for not being citizens or for not speaking Estonian well enough.

Of the five main Estonian political groups contesting the general election, only the two on the right have sought consistently to exploit Russian feelings.

● Moscow: Rebels in the separatist Georgian region of Abkhazia ambushed a busload of government troops outside the city of Gagra on Saturday night, killing seven and wounding 14. (Reuters)

Party time hits the land of battling women jockeys

FROM BRUCE CLARK IN BISHKEK

THERE cannot be many parts of the world where people still show more respect for elderly, tent-dwelling soothsayers capable of reciting epic verse for days on end, than for the stars of Hollywood. For now, anyway, one such place is Kirghizia, a delightful mountain kingdom on China's northwestern border, which recently staged some elaborate celebrations to mark a year's independence from Moscow.

If the festivities were the

main event in Bishkek, then probably the second-most important was the making of a film, with Italian money and American actors, about a local boy made good called Genghis Khan. Whether it shows lack of sophistication or the very opposite, the Kirghiz—a tough race of hard-riding nomads—seem less than star-struck by the influx of Western stars.

The likes of Charlton Heston and David Soul walked

unrecognised through the lobby of their cockroach-infested hotel. Barely a hundred yards from the hotel, one moves a millennium or two back into a world that the subject of their film would find familiar.

Guests arriving for the celebrations from other parts of Kirghizia brought with them half a dozen yurts, round Mongolian tents of wood and felt that are both solid and portable. It takes time to realise that these glorious

creations, whose floors and walls form a blaze of reds and oranges that is dazzling but never garish, are still in use.

Step out of the hotel to enjoy Bishkek's delicious night air and you could be invited into a yurt to join a circle of crouching figures as they feast, sing, improvise poetry and listen with awe to the pronouncements of a wise old soothsayer.

Kirghiz racing is not for

the vegetarian: the fare will include dried meat, meat soup, a sheep's head from which the chief host dispenses bits of sliced eye to the chief guest, hunks of boiled lamb or horse, the same chopped with pasta, and *kumiss* or fermented mare's milk. All this

could be difficult for a visitor

from London NW1: but in

one respect, he or she would

find Kirghiz more attractive

than most other parts of

former Soviet Central Asia. In

Kirghiz society, women pro-

mote toasts, join in tribal

jokes, challenge men to fur-

ious horse races (which they

usually win) and if necessary

fight in wars with a self-

confidence that would be

hard to find elsewhere in the

world of Islam, to which the

nomad nation made a late

and unfilial conversion.

The guest who attracted

most excitement was the son

of Rahman-Kul, a Kirghiz chieftain who waged partisan

war against Soviet power and later retreated to Afghanistan with thousands of followers before receiving asylum in Turkey. Arti 35, the warlord's hulking offspring, brought tears to many eyes as he described his father's life of exile and calamity at the hands of Moscow.

The Turkish authorities have given him a flat in Istanbul, but he prefers the wild country near Lake Van. He wears designer clothes, but plainly would be more at home in the dress of Afghanistan's mountains. He is slow-spoken and, to a Westerner,

Prisoner deal hampers South African summit talks

FROM RAY KENNEDY IN JOHANNESBURG

NEGOTIATIONS between the government and the African National Congress to arrange a summit between President de Klerk and Nelson Mandela to get the process moving again have faltered as both sides were preparing to put their signatures to verbal agreements.

Kobie Coetsee, the minister of justice, is insisting that any deal on the release of political prisoners should be linked with a general amnesty for anyone who might be convicted of politically motivated offences. The ANC rejects this.

It was reported here yesterday that the demand led to a heated exchange between Roelf Meyer, the minister of constitutional development who has been involved

Ships look for victims of collision

By MICHAEL EVANS

A JAPANESE oil tanker and a Hong Kong container ship collided yesterday in the Malacca Strait, a 600-mile shipping corridor separating Malaysia and the Indonesian island of Sumatra.

This was the second incident in three weeks in the busy strait and there is concern in shipping circles over the increasing trend towards automated engine rooms, leading to reductions in the number of people on watch.

Indonesia appealed to ships in the Malacca Strait to help in the search for victims after one body and 16 survivors were recovered. There was no news of 29 other people reported on board the ships, the 57,287-tonne Liberian-registered Japanese tanker, *Nagasaki Spirit*, and the 22,601-tonne Panamanian-registered container ship, *Ocean Blessing*, owned by a Hong Kong company.



Actress takes her revenge on Quayle

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN LOS ANGELES AND JAMIE DETTMER IN WASHINGTON

Roughly 38 million Americans tonight will watch the first episode of the sitcom *Murphy Brown* since Dan Quayle condemned its heroine for becoming an unmarried mother.

Never mind that the ensuing publicity has doubled the price of the show's 30-second commercials to \$310,000 (£178,000), the attack has clearly rankled all summer with Ms Brown, played by Candice Bergen. She uses tonight's hour-long season-opening show to pillory the vice-president mercilessly.

"Murphy's revenge" is itself part of "Hollywood's revenge". Rarely have the limousine liberals of America's entertainment industry intervened so fervently in a presidential election. It is not just because a Democrat for once stands a chance of winning, or that Bill Clinton is a fellow victim of keyhole journalism: they are outraged at being held up by Mr Quayle as an un-American "cultural elite", the purveyors of an "adversary culture".

So many celebrities are backing Mr Clinton that he is said to be quite star-struck. But even more valuable for the Arkansas governor is Hollywood's seemingly limitless wealth. Hardly a senior politician in America does not make periodic cap-in-hand pilgrimages to Los Angeles; but they leave with small change compared with Mr Clinton.

In the past month alone a



Thought for food: a Somali child watches the unloading of the first delivery of food aid in Hobishoole village. Looting and banditry have prevented much of the aid from reaching isolated areas in the interior

Relief groups fear aiding dogs of war

FROM SAM KILEY IN BAIDERA

AID agencies fear they are becoming unwilling financiers of Somalia's 20-month civil war by paying for what amounts to protection money to bring food and medical supplies to two million starving Somalis.

The International Committee of the Red Cross alone spends £28,000 a month on bodyguards and armed escorts for their food convoys in Mogadishu: money that is used for arms which perpetuate the civil war and resupply looters. But the armed protection is seldom effective against thieves because it is often the bodyguards or their friends who plunder relief supplies.

Most of the aid agencies agree that United Nations blue berets should be sent to break the cycle of criminality. A unit of 500 Pakistani troops was deployed last week in Mogadishu with orders to secure the port and airport, both of which have been severely disrupted by looting.

Some relief workers are concerned that foreign troops will make all foreigners in Somalia a target. But they have recently been reassured by the presence of 2,400 US Marines off the coast. The

marines will officially supply logistics to the Pakistanis but could be deployed if foreigners came under serious threat.

"We may need the troops to get food through, but if their coming is clumsily handled then we will all be in the gunnery's sights," said Raymond Pollock, a worker with the American International Medical Corps in Baidoa, the southwest regional capital. "The gunmen have all the agencies captive. We have to hire guards to protect us and the same guards loot everything they can get their hands on," he added.

Going from Baidoa to Baidera 150 miles south, our driver insisted in heading in the wrong direction north and later got the car lost in a maze of roads liberally sown with anti-tank mines. Hysterical. The gunmen on the roof argued with those inside the car for hours. After finding Baidera by luck, the crew were not satisfied. They expected to be paid for an extra day. A colleague and I argued. The driver dragged a .762 Soviet heavy machinegun from the car and cocked it. "I will shoot you," he said, the only English he had uttered in three days.

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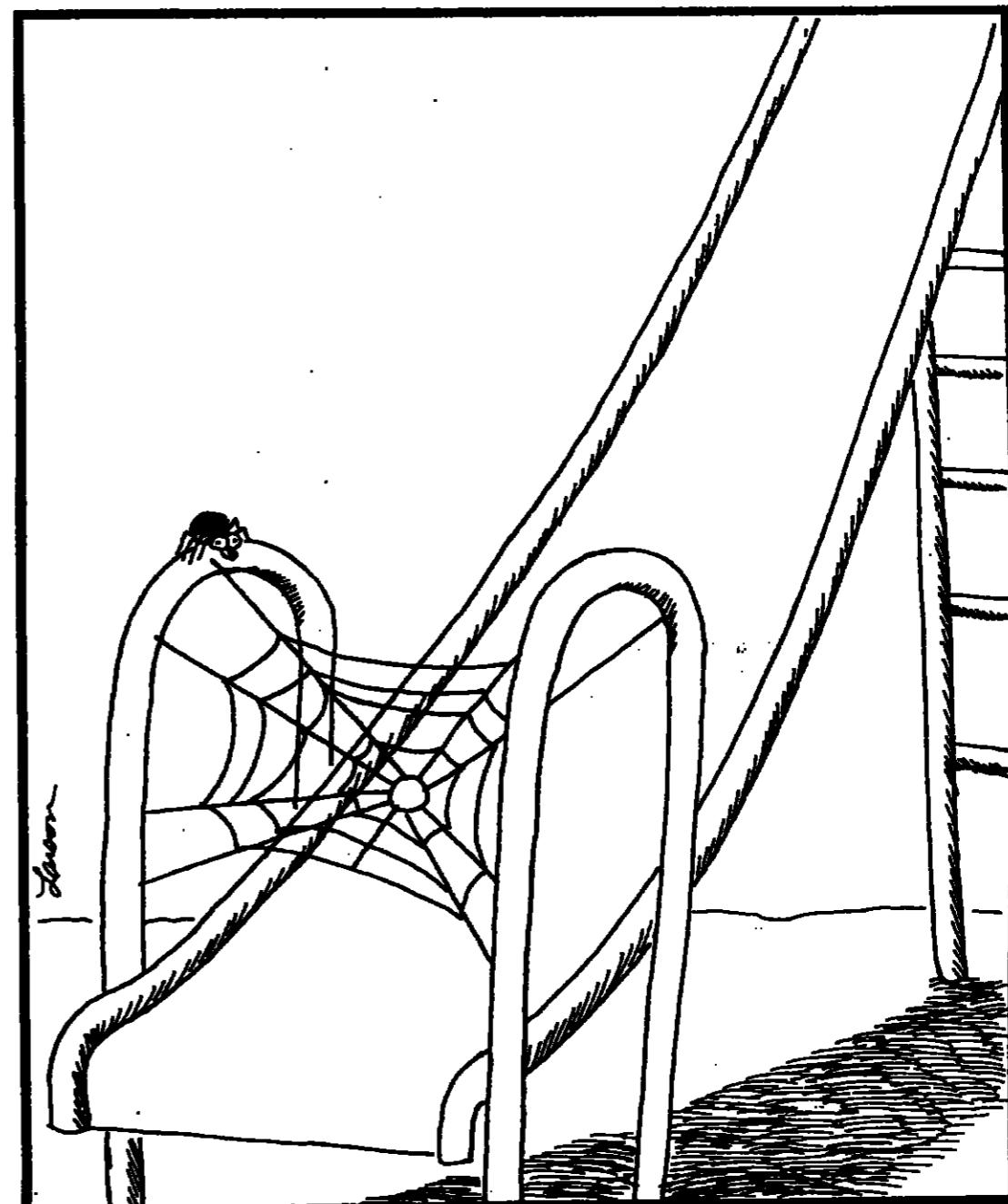
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NATIONAL SAVINGS

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NEVER BEEN SO
INTERESTING.

Floating on murky waters

In spite of the French yes, caution is essential, says Peter Riddell

RIDDELL
ON MONDAY

Baronee Thatcher, like others now celebrating the forced decision to float the pound, has a short memory. The withdrawal from the exchange-rate mechanism was described in her Washington speech as an act of liberation, a guarantee of economic recovery, almost as if it was comparable to the breaching of the Berlin Wall three years ago. That is a naive, and possibly a dangerous, delusion, which ignores Britain's experience under floating and reflects the fickleness of businessmen and politicians when discussing the economy. Unless skilfully managed, floating risks higher inflation and a tight squeeze, which may threaten, rather than enhance, the Tories' chances of re-election. This dilemma will not be altered by last night's narrow 'yes' vote in France; not only does the government face a long haul in parliament over Maastricht but sterling will not re-enter even a re-fashioned ERM for some time.

Much of the past week's comment has confused the short-term pressures that made the decision to float unavoidable with the underlying dilemmas of economic management. The choice is not between the self-imposed masochism of the ERM and the joy of floating. The issue is how to combine low inflation and sustainable growth. Exchange-rate policy is merely a technique. The point was well made in October 1989 by Norman Lamont when Nigel Lawson resigned as Chancellor in his dispute with Lady Thatcher about sterling and the ERM.

Mr Lamont, then chief secretary to the Treasury, tried to persuade Lord Lawson not to resign on this issue. When asked why he had not also resigned, Mr Lamont said publicly that an economy could be run either with floating or with fixed exchange rates and he was agnostic between the two. No one can dispute his subsequent commitment to implementing a fixed-rate approach up to, and beyond, the limits of the politically possible.

What he meant then, and has repeated this weekend, is that what matters is the basic aim of containing inflation. There are various ways to achieve this, and now the government has to ensure that a floating pound contains inflation.

There is a tendency to forget that the majority of the cabinet, the Bank of England, Labour leaders and most businessmen backed sterling's entry into the ERM two years ago because of the difficulties posed by floating rates. Foreign exchange markets are often volatile rather than stable. They over-compensate. Between late 1980 and early 1985 sterling fluctuated between \$2.46 and \$1.05. Since no government could ignore such movements, interest rates often had to be changed to stabilise the pound. Lord Lawson's forthcoming memoirs promise to be a biting antidote to any complacency about floating rates.

'Talk of 6 per cent or lower interest rates before long and a dash for growth is, as one senior official told me, madness'

much further rise sharply in two years' time. So we could be back to a squeeze before the next election.

Mr Lamont will set out the new policy mix in the Commons debate on Thursday. That will involve a return not to one or two monetary measures, as in the early 1980s, but to greater public emphasis on several indicators, including the money supply, growth of credit, house prices, and the exchange rate. That will involve fine judgement rather than recklessness.

There is certainly no scope for any relaxation of fiscal policy, and no room for any slippage about the existing public spending target for next year. That will be hard to achieve because of the impact of the recession. Cutting back capital spending does not make economic sense now, while squeezing public sector pay and social benefits will be politically tricky. So Mr Lamont will have to raise taxes to hold down public borrowing. Before last Wednesday, he might have widened the VAT base, but that might now mean taking risks with inflation. So the government may have to raise income tax.

Obviously the events of last week mark a shift of approach, whether or not sterling eventually re-enters the ERM. But there has been a change of techniques rather than aims. Instead of celebrating a victory, we should regard floating as a regrettable, though possibly inevitable, defeat following serious mistakes. But the campaign against Britain's ingrained inflation should not be abandoned.

Last night's French vote could mean monetary union for the few, writes Anatole Kaletsky

By the mark divided

If EMU was a monetary ostrich designed by committee, what will the world make of a "two-speed, multi-track, variable geometry EMU"? That seems to be the likely outcome of yesterday's yes vote in the French referendum.

The Eurocrats entertained illusions about a monetary United States of Europe embracing the whole of the Community. But the long period of turbulence in the financial markets set off by the opposition to Maastricht could end up by accelerating moves towards monetary union not among all of the EC countries, as originally intended, but among an inner core consisting of Germany, the three Benelux countries and France.

That Germany, Benelux and France are economically capable of going ahead with monetary union seems not to be in question. Even the high priests of German monetary independence, Helmut Schlesinger and Hans Tietmeyer, the president and deputy president of the Bundesbank, have repeatedly said in public, though not quite on the record, that they would be ready for a monetary union "tomorrow" if the countries involved were

confined to the exchange-rate mechanism's central core.

Now that France has given a vote of confidence, albeit narrow, for the idea of closer European integration, events could begin to move even faster than the Maastricht plan. For after the ordeals of the past few months, governments will be looking over their shoulders at unpredictable markets and volatile voters. They may well decide to strike while the iron is hot.

The main political obstacle to a two-speed, or, as the official EC parlance has it, "variable geometry" move towards EMU would now seem to be German public opinion. The Germans seem more unwilling than ever to give up their "Super Mark". But there is a way to finesse this problem.

Monetary union does not need to involve the replacement of existing national currencies with the Ecu, which populists in Germany deride as "esperanto money". All that is

required is to fix exchange rates irrevocably between the D-mark, Dutch guilder and French, Belgian and Luxembourg francs.

Banks would be required to process cheques in each of these currencies, without charging spreads or commissions, as if they were dealing with their own nation's legal tender. The key policy condition for such a union to work would be for Germany to accept new ties between the Bundesbank, the Bank of France and the Banca dei Cambio central banks.

While any such concession from Germany might seem unlikely from the vantage point of Britain, the Germans would probably be willing to move ahead rapidly in this direction for the sake of their relationship with France.

With Britain, Denmark, Italy and the other Mediterranean countries now clearly identified as lying outside the central core, the only diplomatic quirk about proceeding

with a two-speed EMU would be whether to take tiny Ireland along. Apart from that, it would be necessary to clarify the entry conditions outlined in Maastricht for Italy, Spain and Portugal, with a view to giving these countries more time than originally envisaged to converge towards the northern European core.

Italy and Spain would not like this, but the Germans and French could always offer them some greater monetary support in the meantime as a *quid pro quo*. In any case, Italy and Spain cannot in the end resist the desires of the EC's senior members, as last week's scorn poured upon this idea from parts of the City and the Euro-enthusiasts, such as Michael Heseltine.

The City might lose some small parts of its business by being outside EMU, but it would remain Europe's unchallenged financial centre, especially if tighter financial regulations were to be reimposed on the Continent. As for investment from Japan and America, Britain's ability to attract it would benefit from a more competitive exchange rate and a less regulated way of running the economy. As long as Britain can recognise that European integration is not a race but a complex and broad historic process, yesterday's vote could be as much as a cause for celebration in Britain, as it was in France.

Give it to me straight, judge

Bernard Levin on a clear case of homosexual humbug

The world goes round, and therefore every time it does so it comes back to the point from which it started. I have no reason to doubt these learned men, but my view of the matter is irrelevant: it is not I but a very grave and important body of men who must be reminded of this curious heavenly motion, viz., the highest Scottish judges.

Some three years ago, there was a considerable stir north of the border when a number of Scottish High Court judges were questioned about their sexual preferences: the word was that one or two of them dug with the wrong foot. Nobody knew who they were, until by a sensational investigatory coup on my part, I learnt that they were Lord McEwan-Comminges, Lord McCrae-Oral, Lord McAteast-Nutmegously and Lord McFagot.

One of those questioned resigned and left the country; he may well not have been a practising homosexual at all, but felt too compromised by the allegations. Some of the others thought it best to leap onto the highest of horses and announce that anyone even hinting that they had ever heard of homosexuality, much less knew what it was, would be visited with wits of the most powerful and lurid nature. If I hadn't known that judges and the like would never do such a thing, I would have muttered about a cover-up.

Now the Scottish judges, both homosexual and (if any) heterosexual, had brushed against this story before, and not once but twice. The second time was the one I have just been discussing, but the first took place in 1980, 10 years before, and it concerned a miscarriage of justice which, although it did not entail the imprisonment or even fining of an innocent man, could be said to have been as bad as his behaviour: he had no criminal record, his work did not involve him with the children, it was agreed that he was a model employee. But he was sacked because he was a homosexual.

He went to an industrial tribunal, pleading wrongful dismissal.

The members of the tribunal

agreed that his character and actions were beyond reproach, but they refused his plea because he



well, it seems that so come of the Scottish judges, and if the rumours are half true, one or two of them may be considerably less respectable than he. Thirteen years ago, he was working as a handyman at a children's residential camp in Scotland, and had been doing so for two years. His work was impeccable, as was his behaviour: he had no criminal record, his work did not involve him with the children, it was agreed that he was a model employee. But he was sacked because he was a homosexual.

He went to an industrial tribunal, pleading wrongful dismissal. The members of the tribunal

agreed that his character and actions were beyond reproach, but they refused his plea because he

suggested that there was any other reason.

This time, I am content to wait for the outcome of the third round, the revelations from the police report, of which *The Sunday Times* says demurely: "...that alleged Scottish justice had been compromised by homosexuals in the legal establishment who had left themselves open to blackmail by their callous and the extortionists and pimps who control gay prostitution in the city. A High Court judge, two sheriffs (junior judges) and leading members of the legal profession were named in the document the newspaper claimed..."

Now, however, it will not be easy to exculpate everybody. When the High Court judge in round two threw himself to the wolves by their diet: this time, plainly, they are slavering for a real banquet of the finest fodor in great quantity, including more judges and "leading members of the legal profession". But it all comes down to what it came down to the first time round and the second: the British attitude to homosexuality. Leaving out the catamites, pimps and extortionists, nothing, I fear, has changed. May I quote from what I said last time?

When will the British grow up? That is not my question, it is the rest of the world's... Did you see the cartoons? And if you did, did you not despair of our countrymen who, faced with allegations that might well lead to appalling criminal charges or... careers

destroyed, can do nothing but giggle and smirk?

It would be wonderful to find that that one of the judges who refused John Saunders his need of justice was also one of those in the Scottish police report, but that must remain a dream. (I have never discovered how a homosexual judge evades sitting on a case which turns on homosexual matters we may be about to find out.) But in our society we shall never get straight about homosexuality until we stop smirking and giggling at it. And the only way we can do that is to get into the heads of the smirkers and gigglers (and, perhaps even more urgent, the shocked and appalled) that homosexuals have no more in common than the fact that they are homosexual, just as heterosexuals have no more in common than that they are not.

Will the renewed Scottish scandal help to bring about that longed-for resolution? Only if the smirkers and gigglers and the shocked and appalled learn that you cannot blackmail a man by threatening him with the exposure of his secret if he makes no secret of his secret.

But what if he consorts with pimps, extortionists and catamites? But then, what if he consorts with pimps, extortionists and prostitutes? Can we not see that the blackmail danger is of shameful behaviour, not of sexual orientation? It is well known that no fewer than 271 High Court judges, heterosexual to their bootlaces, retire every Monday, Thursday and Sunday evening to the premises of Madame Whiplash, where they dress up as babies, nappies and all, and where she piddles over them while they sing the Eton Boating Song — though many of them did not go to Eton.

If they were discovered in these recording practices, they would certainly be obliged to resign; not because it is wrong to be a heterosexual. But then, it isn't wrong to be a homosexual either, and when, but only when, the British discover that amazing truth will the question "When will the British grow up?" be answered.

...and moreover

MATTHEW PARRIS

If seven years ago, in September 1985, any journalist had ventured to predict what lay ahead during those final years of the 20th century, he would almost certainly have been dismissed as a humorous columnist.

Yet now, a few months from a new millennium, there seems to be only a sort of glorious inevitability about the almost 20-year rule (with one short break) of Her Excellency Margaret, Dowager Duchess of Grantham, Lord Protector and President of England. Every child knows the story...

The previous PM, the (then) Mr Major, had tried to get the Treaty of Edinburgh (designed to replace the discredited Maastricht treaty) through the Commons and been ambushed by the opposition parties. To the surprise of some he resigned, and retired to sulk at what became known as "Huntingdon Les Deux Epées". A desperately undignified search for a new leader so polarised the party that it became clear that no practising Tory politician could unite it.

In the middle of a huge world slump, with the EC falling apart, British troops under siege in Bosnia, and millions of whites of British descent facing massacre in the South African civil war, Britain urgently needed a leader.

A compromise described as a "holding operation" was agreed: Thatcher "temporarily" resumed the premiership, balanced by the eminent Sir Norman Fowler, who led the party in the Commons. Foolishly, the Opposition supported this arrangement, supposing it could not last.

Indeed not. Poor Sir Norman

was soon brushed aside. Pleading the exigencies of war, the Duchess (as she became in the 1993 honours) gathered around her an emergency cabinet and strengthened her grip. Sadly, the late Sir Denis was never able to accept her renewed career and increasingly turned from the pleasures of escorting her to other forms of solace. It was the beginning of his long and occasionally hilarious decline.

In due course she was confirmed as sole leader and premier, appointing (at the then) Mr Gummer as her spokesman in the lower chamber. This ended serious rivalry from the Commons. But if the Tory parliamentary party supposed it had simply acquired a new leader, its mistake was soon apparent. Her Excellency now regarded her mandate as coming direct from the people. She never forgave the lower house for the bitterness of the closing episode of her career there. When she began appointing to the cabinet eminent men and women of all parties and none, who were not parliamentarians, her actions raised a storm: though it must be said (and was, by Lord St John of Fawsley) that our unwritten constitution is unclear on this. It was about this time that the Duchess took the title of "Lord Protector and Leader of State", relegating the office of prime minister, which was to be held by Mr Gummer.

It was never likely that these arrangements would prove acceptable to the Scots and Welsh. The Duch

Bibbing for Britain

AS debate continues to rage over Maastricht, John Major had his own exclusive report on the referendum, from our ambassador in Paris, hours before his copy of *The Times* dropped on the doormat of 10 Downing Street. Sir Ewen Ferguson assembled his commentary after a working dinner for senior staff, where they watched the vote on television. For Ferguson, the former Scottish rugby international, it was perhaps the last big event of his ambassadorship which began in 1987. He leaves in December to be replaced, say informed sources, by Sir Christopher Mallaby, now envoy to Bonn. Mallaby has at least one interest

and was hallucinating. Not surprisingly, his friends are trying to talk him out of another trip. But after Blessed's last success Chris Bonington has revised his opinion. He says: "He's got a positive temperament. He's got a sporting chance of getting to the top."

Classic FM's much trumpeted debut last week brought passionate protests from some listeners. Not that they are objecting to the output, but to the absence of the birdsongs and farmland noises broadcast during the six weeks of test transmissions. Ornithologists started tuning in and requests for tapes poured in from those detained at Her Majesty's pleasure, nostalgic for the countryside. Some newspaper editors have taken to playing the tapes to calm their newsrooms. But Classic FM will not bring the tape back. "The birds have flown south," it says.

and was hallucinating. Not surprisingly, his friends are trying to talk him out of another trip. But after Blessed's last success Chris Bonington has revised his opinion. He says: "He's got a positive temperament. He's got a sporting chance of getting to the top."

Having disappeared from sight since it was hijacked by PLO terrorists in 1985, the Achille Lauro is sailing the high seas again. Little has been heard of the luxury Italian liner since it was seized in the Mediterranean with 454 people on board, the heavily armed gang threatening to blow it up unless 50 Palestinian prisoners were released from Israeli jails.

Now Starlight Cruises UK in London is running £1,499 grand adventure cruises to South Africa from Southampton, calling at Lisbon, Casablanca and Tenerife. The company seems confident of the brevity of memories, or is putting its money on *succès de scandale*. The special offer is being advertised in the *Jewish Chronicle Impressions Magazine*.

Freed publicity

BRIAN Keenan and John McCarthy were furious to discover that the *Granada* film *Hostages* would go ahead without their collaboration or the help of their families or close colleagues. McCarthy, who considered legal proceedings against Granada, will not watch Wednesday's programme. Keenan's publisher Hutchinson will also have nothing to do with the drama, which is screened the day before the publication of his book.

The Guardian, which is serialising Keenan's account, has had no such qualms. It has approached Granada for stills from *Hostages* to be used as publicity.

BEFORE the actor Brian Blessed attempted to climb Everest Chris Bonington told him, "God, you'll never get anywhere at all". Blessed managed 25,400 of the 29,028ft ascent and plans to go further next year as part of the 40th anniversary of Sir Edmund Hillary's first climb. If he does reach the summit he will become, at 57, the oldest man to conquer the mountain.

By the end of his last climb Blessed was barely able to stand

in common with the man he will succeed: wine and British wine at that. While Ferguson served a home brew from the Chiddingstone vineyard to President Mitterrand during the Queen's visit to France in June, Mallaby is also well known in Bonn for producing the British bottle in preference to German hock.

Blessed was barely able to stand



YES AND NO

Whatever the final majority, the close French verdict on the Maastricht treaty must end the dreams of those French leaders who have put their stamp so strongly on the modern Community. A victory for the yes camp cannot now be hailed as a clear victory for President Mitterrand, Jacques Delors and all those who stood by the treaty as the blueprint for an "ever closer union".

The treaty cannot sail forward without very substantial changes. Nor, after everything that happened last week, should it. The referendum campaign has exposed the huge gulf between European governments and their voters not only in France but throughout the Community.

No treaty that rests on so fragile a basis of public support can spur the kind of practical, pragmatic co-operation between the Twelve member states that relies, in the end, on the shared aspirations of peoples and on common self-interest. The near breakdown of the exchange-rate mechanism wrenches out the heart of the Maastricht treaty the staged progression to economic and monetary union. Whatever else can now be salvaged, its core provision is fatally flawed.

John Major insisted, before the referendum, that he would not put pressure on Denmark to change its mind, arguing this would be an insulting dismissal of a referendum every bit as legally binding as that which took place in France. Instead Britain would wait until Danish leaders themselves suggested what clarifications, political assurances and opt-out clauses they required in order to ask their voters whether the safeguards were sufficient. This the government must now still do.

But that will not be enough for voters at home. Responding to the calls of France, Germany and Italy, John Major should call a full summit of Community leaders as soon as possible. There he should propose a

fundamental reappraisal of the treaty. Elements of it remain important goals for all member states: closer co-operation between governments on immigration, terrorism and home affairs; regular consultations between all member governments of foreign policy and defence; and wherever possible the voluntary formulation of common positions; and the broadening of the Community's membership so as to offer its economic advantages to as many in Europe as are able to benefit.

None of these needs a treaty: all were possible under the existing Treaty of Rome and the Single European Act. Other elements added by Maastricht have their uses, especially the limiting of the powers of the Commission with a properly articulated definition of subsidiarity, and the power of the European Parliament better to audit spending in Brussels.

A new treaty will need to be more specific. European voters, newly schooled in the obfuscating language of Brussels, will demand that. The treaty should spell out in greater detail the place of national parliaments in the European Community.

Britain's partners, the Germans in particular, will regard any changes to Maastricht that they regard as dilution. They may break ranks and go ahead on their own with EMU. Such "variable geometry" in the Community is now inevitable. Britain can only persuade its partners to rethink other elements of the treaty if it shows *communautaire* commitment to the other tasks in hand: enlarging the EC, pushing for a Gatt agreement, trawling through existing EC legislation to see what is redundant and what can be handed back to national governments; and, above all, attempting to secure adequate consultation procedures. All Europe, not just the French, must debate the future before it is decided.

MERCY FOR MERCY

Dr Nigel Cox's trial for attempted murder at Winchester Crown Court put the law which prohibits "mercy killing" to an extreme test. Before adjourning until today, Mr Justice Ognall described the circumstances of the case as "wholly exceptional if not unique" in English law. But for doctors, legislators and moral philosophers the circumstances are instantly recognisable as a standard worst-case hypothesis discussed in seminars and textbooks on medical ethics. Thus when the British Medical Association said after Saturday's jury verdict that it was satisfied there should be no change in the law, this was a measured reaction not a hasty one.

The BMA is almost right. Dr Cox's professional colleagues have concluded that the line he was found by the jury to have crossed is drawn where it should be drawn. The senior nurse who reported Dr Cox to the authorities has been commended for obeying the ethical code of her own profession. But if doctors and nurses are broadly agreed where the limit of treatment should be, lawyers and legislators cannot be so happy. What has most disturbed public opinion is the use of the word "murder".

To put the caring and dedicated Dr Cox in the same legal bracket as a vicious child killer is both obnoxious and absurd. He was charged with attempted rather than actual murder because the prosecution felt it could not prove the patient might not have died anyway. Had he been convicted of actual murder the judge would have had no choice but to give him a mandatory life sentence. As it happens the judge has already said he will not impose a prison term today. In effect, he is mercifully treating Dr Cox as if the conviction had been for manslaughter.

The law needs to be brought into line not with the simplistic demands of the voluntary euthanasia lobby but with how the medical

profession, the judge and the jury all seem to regard Dr Cox as compassionate but mistaken. The trial turned upon whether Dr Cox's "primary intention" in giving potassium chloride was to control pain or cause death. Though this might sound like logic-chopping the distinction became clearer during the trial, for this drug is not usually used to treat pain in these circumstances.

It was common ground between prosecution and defence, however, that his ultimate purpose, whatever his immediate intention, was to end his patient's suffering by one means or another. The law is not being fair in basing the outcome of such a trial on fine distinctions between a doctor's primary and secondary intention, yet disregarding his overall objective of trying to act for the good of his patient. The reasons why he did what he did should not be wholly irrelevant, as under the present law they are, but should at least be used to establish what class of crime he may be guilty of.

While "passive euthanasia" — withholding treatment — should continue to be allowed under existing BMA guidelines, "active euthanasia" should be a partial defence to murder in order to reduce the charge to manslaughter or its equivalent. To deal with another case like this, attempted manslaughter — which is not now a crime at all — would have to be brought within the law.

The law's objection to the principle of active euthanasia must stand, however. Frail elderly patients can suffer a substantial transfer of control of their lives to doctors, nurses and relatives, with a resulting collapse of self-worth and value. In that state they can far too readily be made to feel their lives have become an intolerable burden to others and to themselves. If there has to be a choice, the law must protect the patient rather than the doctor.

THE UNHAPPPIEST DAYS

Even the redoubtable Dr Arnold would hesitate to accept the headship of a modern public school. The simple verities of muscular Christianity, team games and cold showers are no longer enough to guide a head teacher through the moral maze posed by today's adolescents. David Cope, the Master of Marlborough, who has just announced that he is leaving, is merely the latest to wash his hands of a job that the conflicting demands of parents, pupils and governors have rendered almost impossible.

With fees of over £10,000 a year, boarding schools face capricious market forces. Parents demand success. Woe betide the head with poor university entrance results. Increasingly parents also demand schools that are coeducational: in consequence a thousand sexually obsessed boys and girls may board under one roof. Parents want more freedom for their children, so private studies are in, easily policed dorms are out. But they still demand the moral rectitude that they associate with an ancient God-fearing institution. This powder-keg of conflicting pressures is bound to blow apart.

Girls run off with boys, as they always have, and may even be put on the contraceptive pill by the school doctor, as it often are, and if bad publicity results, as it often does, the governors get twitchy. If the school is too easy-going it will soon acquire a poor reputation and face a haemorrhage of brighter pupils. But if the head expels all transgressors, he risks ruining the future of averagely misguided children. No 17-year-olds should have their lives destroyed by youthful indiscretion. Expulsion could well cost them the chance of a university place. It is easy to see why some head teachers conclude that it is not worth the candle.

This is not the fault of the schools but of the parents who make impossible demands upon them. Every parent of teenagers knows

that there are no hard and fast answers to the questions of how late they can stay out, whom they may associate with, what they get up to. All parents, even the most liberal, know the anxiety of waiting to hear the sound of a creaking stair-rod in the early hours. Parents who send their children to boarding schools escape these thousand moral and social dilemmas and blithely hand them over to housemasters and heads. Such parents should not be fast to criticise schools for being as confused about these problems as parents are. Nobody wants to see a 15-year-old girl on the pill, but if moral strictures fail, would her parents rather see her pregnant? Children, as the old cliché goes, are very grown-up nowadays.

All schools have a duty to inculcate strong moral values. This is particularly true for boarding schools. Their head teachers, *in loco parentis*, have to ensure that each student is prepared for adulthood and warned against the follies of life. But head teachers are neither nannies nor jailers; their task is to educate. Unless parents and governors start to accept that a few teeny scandals are just par for the course, they will constantly demand the scalps of good teachers and headmasters.

Mr Cope has complained about the adverse press coverage that has dogged his time at Marlborough. Every little incident has been fed to the tabloids, almost certainly leaked by disgruntled parents. The expulsion of a girl found naked in her boyfriend's bedroom made banner headlines simply because they happened at a famous public school rather than at his home.

Do parents expect more for their money than any school or headmaster can ever provide? And is their guilt at sending away their own children, and leaving the moral example to others, such that they need to look for scapegoats under mortar boards?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

Lessons for Britain and Europe from currency turmoil

From Sir Peter Smithers

Sir, In 1949 the Brussels conference of the European Movement provided the political initiative of which the Council of Europe and the Treaty of Rome were the consequences. There were two distinct approaches.

The "formalists", mainly French and Belgian, believed that a legal constitutional framework could compel its member states to conform to the decisions of central authority. The "functionalists", mainly British and Dutch, believed that before any such framework could succeed it was necessary to harmonise many national policies and institutions. The two approaches were not irreconcilable: it was simply a question of pace. This is still so.

The member states of the exchange-rate mechanism still have entirely different economic conditions and political motivation. So long as these last they need to retain full control of their own currencies within a mechanism for negotiation where common interests can be taken into account. To ignore this is absurd. I am astonished that the Treasury were surprised at the events of this week.

Although much valuable progress has been made with harmonisation over a broad field in the past 40 years, the parallel process of erecting a federalist structure has been pushed far ahead of this essential preparatory work. European unification has been brought to the brink of disaster by so-called "Europeans" trying to go much too far, too fast. It is they who are the enemies of "Europe" and Margaret Thatcher who is a "good European". She understood what would work today and what would fail.

The opportunity to make real progress in Europe is passing by unheeded. We are distracted by premature federalist projects. Instead we should be concentrating upon the urgent task of getting Eastern Europe onto its feet and into the economic structure of the Continent.

The excesses of Brussels have gravely damaged the cause of European unity to which my political life was largely devoted. It is time to call a halt to pick up the pieces and rethink and then to renegotiate the future of Europe under the conditions of today.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
PETER SMITHERS
(Joint Secretary, Brussels conference of the European Movement, 1949;
Secretary General of the Council of Europe, 1964-9),
CH-0921 Vico Morcote,
Switzerland.
September 18.

From Mr Andrew Rowe, MP for Kent Mid (Conservative)

Sir, It is a pleasure to serve a prime minister who is big enough to take responsibility for his government. It is deeply saddening to watch his predecessor making her living in the world by what amount to *public claims* that she was not responsible for her.

In our system the prime minister is in complete charge of his or her team. He can promote or dismiss ministers

almost at will. If Margaret Thatcher felt unable to resist pressure to join an ERM which she distrusted she could have resigned as prime minister. She did not choose to do so.

One of the reasons why she was finally voted out as party leader was that she had become too ready to take the credit for her government's successes and to blame her ministers for its failures.

I hope that both her fee-paying audiences abroad and the public at home will note the contrast between her behaviour and the appropriate willingness of her successor to support decisions taken by his cabinet.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW ROWE,
House of Commons.
September 20.

From Mr M. E. B. Walters

Sir, You had a headline on November 28, 1990, "Major wins the battle for No 10", and in the Business section,

"Walters points to ERM damage". Sir Alan Walters's speech contained two elements, one that Britain would have to "dance" to the Bundesbank's tune, the other that "an ERM central rate of DM2.60 would be more appropriate".

Why is Sir Alan no longer a government adviser?

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN WALTERS,
Little Wardrobes, Wardrobes Lane,
Princes Risborough,
Buckinghamshire.

From Mr Derek Prag, MEP for Hertfordshire (European People's Party (Conservative))

Sir, I have just heard a commentator use the term "terminally sick currencies", and what meaningless nonsense it is. There is nothing terminally sick about sterling — or for that matter about the lira or the peseta.

Talk of this kind is not only unparliamentary; it is downright foolish. It talks the pound even further down, when it is already well below the level justified by comparative prices in the EC countries.

If we go on pushing the pound down in this way, rapidly rising import prices will soon bring back high inflation, and then even more rapid depreciation. We will be back to the old vicious circle of disastrous socialist policies of the Sixties and Seventies.

The flaws that have appeared in the exchange-rate mechanism are two:

first, the disappearance of the will to make it work, primarily on the part of Germany, which preferred recession-inducing high interest rates to an increase in taxation; and secondly the unwillingness of governments in these circumstances to cope with the huge flows of hot money being pushed around by the speculators to make exchange rates move in the direction which would bring them massive profits.

If we help them by loose and unpatriotic talk, they will push sterling down far below any justified level — and then start making further mil-

lions at our expense by pushing it up again and, of course, pushing some other currencies back down.

Such operators certainly merit our contempt and disgust — but so do those who help them by loose, unpatriotic talk.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK PRAG,
47 New Road, Diggswell,
Welwyn, Hertfordshire.
September 18.

From Mr G. H. G. Norman

Sir, Today I leave for Switzerland, as I have done since I was born in 1907, to visit relations and friends. In those days, before World War I, the pound sterling was worth 25 Swiss francs. A week ago, when I went to my bank to get some Swiss currency, £1 was worth

£1.50.

Ever since I can remember, pundits have been saying: "If only the pound was devalued we should get out of our recession." I shall be underground, I hope, when £1 has fallen to SF0.25; but if I hear pundits still saying that all would be better if we let the pound fall, I shall turn in my grave.

Yours faithfully,
G. H. G. NORMAN,
12 Addison Crescent, W14.
September 17.

From Professor B. V. Jayaward

Sir, If the consequences, yet fully to unfold, of yesterday's events were not so threatening one could get some wry satisfaction from the handbagging the government has suffered. The proponents of the philosophy of market forces have been given a taste of their own medicine by the market.

Will lessons be learned? Everything from refuse collection to higher education requires a consciousness of social obligations. The obsession with market forces over the past 13 years has not only caused irreparable damage to the economy and industry, but to many other spheres of society, social fabric and excellence: hospitals, public services, public utilities, universities.

Will it stop before they are all reduced to the level of the economy?

Yours faithfully,
B. V. JAYAWANT,
University of Sussex,
School of Engineering and Applied Sciences,
Falmer, Brighton, East Sussex.
September 17.

From Mr Robert E. Bray

Sir, Is the country experiencing a soft landing? Perhaps the green shoots of recovery still flourish? Are all the indicators of recovery still in place?

Bearing in mind the level of MPs' salaries and their recent increase in expenses it would seem to me that the only harvest being gathered is in Westminster where the landing appears to have taken place on a well upholstered feather bed.

Yours faithfully,
R. E. BRAY,
Bure Reach, Belaugh,
Norwich, Norfolk.

From Mr Michael Day

Sir, MICHAEL DAY, Chairman,

Commission for Racial Equality,

Elliott House,

10/12 Allington Street, SW1.

September 17.

Tolerance plea in troubled times

From the Chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality

Sir, A disturbing climate of intolerance is developing in relation to those seeking refuge in this country from wars and oppression elsewhere. We seem concerned to erect barriers against those wishing to come here without acknowledging the elements of hostility towards those of other races and nationalities which influence our response.

There is much to be proud of in the support this nation has given to those suffering in many parts of the world, but we are sometimes less compassionate when the needs of those people make demands on us nearer home. Somalis suffer discrimination in London as well as starvation in Africa.

The need to frame legislation which enables us to establish a more tolerant, diverse society where different traditions and faiths can be valued and respected has prompted the commission's second review of the 1976 Race Relations Act, which has just been published. We believe that legislation and the commission have made substantial contributions to good race relations in this country but we are only too aware of how much remains to be done if we are to avoid the extremism which is all too evident in other parts of Europe just now.

We would like to see an early race-relations amendment bill to improve the act in important ways — tighter definitions, compulsory ethnic monitoring by employers of their workforce (something brought in by the government for Northern Ireland on religious discrimination three years ago); better working of the tribunals, legal aid for complainants and remedies appropriate to the hurt caused by racial discrimination.

But tolerance needs to be worked for in other ways as well. The government should give serious consideration to legislation against religious discrimination. It must also sort out the present law on blasphemy, either through its abolition or its extension to religions other than the established Christian church.

These are issues which should be debated widely throughout British public life. It would be a far more fruitful exercise than the sterile discussion on tighter immigration and asylum controls which some people seem to insist upon.

Yours faithfully,

MICHAEL DAY, Chairman,

Commission for Racial Equality,

Elliott House,

10/12 Allington Street, SW1.

September 17.

Controlling squirrels

From Mr Gordon Griffiths



COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
September 20: Divine Service was held in Crathie Parish Church this morning.

The Reverend Fraser Aitken preached the sermon.

The Queen was represented by Air Chief Marshal Sir Roger Patten, Air Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, at the Battle of Britain Thanksgiving Service which was held in Westminster Abbey this morning.

By command of The Queen, the Viscount Astor, Lord-in-Waiting, London, this afternoon upon the arrival of the Governor-General of Papua New Guinea and Lady Korowai, and welcomed Their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
September 20: The Prince Edward arrived at Royal Air Force Northolt today from a visit to Poland.

Lieutenant Colonel Sean O'Dwyer was in attendance.

His Royal Highness subsequently attended the Metropolitan Police (Bushing) Sports Club Twenty-fifth Anniversary Gala Day in Bushy, Hertfordshire, and was received by Mr Frank Coggin (Deputy Lieutenant of Hertfordshire).

Mrs Richard Warburton was in attendance.

Birthdays today

Mr Ian Albery, impresario, 56; Mr Austin Albu, former MP, 89; Lord Barnard, 69; Mr Leonard Cohen, singer, poet and composer, 58; Mrs Shirley Corran, writer, 60; Mr Shirley Dacome, banker, 58; Miss May Ferguson-Dilke, former matron-in-chief, the QARNNS, 74; Miss Susie Fleetwood, actress, 46; General Sir John Gibbon, 75.

Mr Larry Hagman, actor, 61; Professor J.M. Han, electrical engineer, 72; Mr John Hodkinson, chief constable, Hampshire, 48; Sir Colin Imray, diplomat, 59; Lord Ironside, 68; Mr Robert Lawrence, chief constable, South Wales, 50; Mr R.E. Liddiard, former director, Lyon Mark Holdings, 75; Professor Sir Hugh Lloyd-Jones, professor of Greek, 70; Sir Ian MacGregor, former chairman, National Coal Board, 80; Sir Peter Matthews, company director, 70.

Mr Anthony Millard, headmaster, Wycombe College, Gloucestershire, 44; Sir William Nield, civil servant, 79; Miss Jean Robertson, former matron-in-chief, the QARNNS, 64; Mr John A. Smith, deputy commissioner, Metropolitan Police, 54; Mr Trevor Steven, footballer, 29; Sir Brian Urwin, chairman, Board of HM Customs and Excise, 57; Professor Bernard Williams, philosopher, 63; Mr Jimmy Young, broadcaster, 69.

Service dinners

The Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regimental Brigadier R.G. Silk, Colonel of The Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment, presided at a dinner held on Saturday at Wadham College, Oxford.

160 Transport Regiment RCT (V) Lieutenant-Colonel R.M. Wilkinson, Commanding Officer of 160 Transport Regiment RCT (V), and officers of the regiment held a ladies' dinner night on Saturday at Prince William of Gloucester Barracks, Grantham, to dine out Col. R.L. Wallis, Honorary Colonel. Major W.A. Watt presided and the principal guests were Colonel I.W.B. McRobbie, Colonel of Volunteers, and Colonel C.J. Constable, Commander RCT TA.

KENSINGTON PALACE

September 20: Divine Service was attended by the European Community Environment Ministers at the end of the Informal Environment Council at the Glencairn Hotel, Auchterarder, Perthshire.

Commander Richard Ayland was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
September 20: The Princess of Wales this evening attended the British Film Institute Awards at the National Film Theatre, South Bank, London SE1.

Mrs James Lonsdale and Captain Edward Musto, RM were in attendance.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were represented by Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Grandy at the Battle of Britain Thanksgiving Service which was held in Westminster Abbey this morning.

Mrs Colin Marsh was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE

ST JAMES'S PALACE

September 20: The Duchess of Kent, Patron, this evening attended a Gala Evening at the Great Hall, Lincoln's Inn, London WC2 in aid of Unicef UK to mark the opening of Unicef Week 1992.

Mrs Colin Marsh was in attendance.

Battle of Britain service

The Queen was represented by Air Chief Marshal Sir Roger Patten at the Battle of Britain service of thanksgiving and rededication held yesterday in Westminster Abbey. The Prince and Princess of Wales were represented by Marshal of the RAF Sir John Grandy.

The Dean of Westminster officiated, assisted by the Rev Paul Ferguson, Precentor, Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Harding, Chief of the Air Staff, and Flight Lieutenant G.J. Williams read the lessons. The Rev P.R. Turner, Assistant Chaplain-in-Chief of the RAF, gave an address.

HM Government was represented by Viscount Cranborne, Under-Secretary of State for the Armed Forces and HM Opposition by Mr John Smith QC, MP. Members of the Diplomatic Corps and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster attended.

During the service the Battle of Britain Roll of Honour was borne in procession by Flight Lieutenant C.G. Stinchcombe, escorted by Air Commodore S.C. Widdows, Group Captain W.D. David, Wing Commander P.P.C. Barthropp, Squadron Leader A.H.D. Pond, Flight Lieutenant F.J. Twitchell and Flying Officer K.A. Wilkinson.

Queen's College, London

This year Queen's College has 405

girls, of whom 119 are in the Senior College (VI Form), and the Senior Student is Ebru Erton. The following awards have been made:

Tyrrell (Geography) to Deborah Rothenberg, Lambeth (Biology) to Sam van der Saen, Handford (Classics) to Sara-Jane Barnsley-Whitfield, and the Boyland (Service to the College) to Clare Repton on November 23 and October 13, with an Open Afternoon on November 3.

For prospective entrants to the Senior College (VI Form) there is an Open Morning on October 30 from 9.15-11.30 am. The Annual

Dept Lecture on "Adventures in Looking" will be given by Hal Moogridge, OBE, PPLI, RIBA, on November 5, and the L.M. Dean Lecture by the Right Hon. Lord Jenkins of Hillhead, Chancellor of Oxford University, on November 19. The Carol Service in All Souls' Church, Langham Place will be on last day of term, December 11.

Queen's Counsel

Advocates in private practice who hold full rights of audience in the High Court or the Crown Court and who wish to be considered for appointment as Queen's Counsel should apply to Room S2/02, Lord Chancellor's Department, House of Lords, London SW1A 0PW (telephone 071-215 5288 or 071-219 5181) for an application form.

The form should be returned as soon as possible and in any event by Friday, October 16, 1992. Applications will not be accepted after October 16.

Lord Eli-Thomas

The life barony conferred upon Mr Dafydd Elis-Thomas has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baron Elis-Thomas of Nant Conwy in the County of Gwynedd, presided.

Service luncheon

The Light Infantry

Colonel G.W.F. Luttrell, Lord Lieutenant of Somerset, attended a luncheon given by the Light Infantry on Saturday at Taunton Castle. Brigadier J.G. Williams, Deputy Colonel of The Light Infantry for Somerset and Cornwall, presided.

Freeman

On September 18th, Mary, peacefully in her 81st year, at home in Cambridge. Widow of Cecil Mother of Roger, Judith, William and Quintin. No funeral service.

Memorial service to Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

HOGARTH

On September 18th, 1992, with his wife, Barbara, at St Bartholomew's Church, Wigton, Cumbria.

Thursday September 24th at 1.30 pm at Cheltenham Crematorium, Gloucestershire.

Memorial service to Cancer Research, please.

BRANDON

On September 17th, 1992, at Bisham Hospital, in the middle of a long illness.

Forever loved mother of Elizabeth. Cherished always by friends and family.

Funeral at St Bartholomew's Church, Wigton, Cumbria.

Memorial service to Cancer Research, please.

FRANCIS

On September 17th, 1992, to Jessica (née Horwitz) and Ian, a daughter, Flora Marrian, a sister for Archie.

Memorial service to Ian on September 18th at Enfield (see David and Colin, a son, a brother for Archie).

MARRIAGES

TOPTANE: THORNLEY - The marriage took place on Saturday, September 19th at Wilmslow United Reformed Church, of Connie Neville Alexander Jones, Toplane of Arley, West Hoathly, to Michael Francis Lee Thornley, daughter of Mr and Mrs William Thornley OBE, of Ruthven, Nether Alderley.

RUBY ANNIVERSARIES

DREW - The Revd John Whalley, M.A., ordained priest 21st September 1962. Decades

Forthcoming marriages

Mr D. Cook

and Miss R. Lambert

The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs David Cook of Amersham, Buckinghamshire, and Ruth, only daughter of Air Commodore and Mrs Ross Lambert, of Burnham Overy, Norfolk.

Mr D.T. Dean

and Miss S.A. Festiman

The engagement is announced between Douglas, younger son of the late Mr and Mrs F.E.W. Dean, and Sarah, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.E. Festiman, of Cramlington, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Neville

and Miss C.L. Holford

The engagement is announced between John David, elder son of Mr and Mrs David Neville of Sefton, Surrey, and Clare Louise, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Francis Holford, of Guildford, Surrey.

Mr O.C.W. Price

and Miss A.J. Dow

The engagement is announced between Owen, only son of Wing Commander and Mrs B.W. Price, of Harrogate, North Yorkshire, and Amanda, only daughter of Mr and Mrs B. Dow, of Lancaster.

Dr M.C. Taylor

and Dr A. Arnold

The engagement is announced between Martin, son of Dr and Mrs T.C. Taylor, of Caversham, Berkshire, and Annabel, daughter of Mr A.J. Arnold, of Trinity, Jersey and the late Mrs Diana Arnold.

Mr F.L. White

and Miss K.W. FitzPatrick

The engagement is announced between Fraser, only son of Mr and Mrs R.S. White, of Caversham, Berkshire, and Kathryn, only daughter of Mr and Mrs F.M.I. FitzPatrick, of Stratford St. Mary, Suffolk.

Mr J.D. Agnew

and Miss S.K. Newman

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Frensham, Surrey, of Mr James Agnew, only son of Mr Rudolph Agnew, of London, SW1, and of the Hon. Mrs Clare Agnew, of London, W6, to Miss Sarah Newman, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Newman, of Frensham, Surrey. The Rev Maurice Kirby officiated.

The bride was given in

marriage by her father, was attended by Harriet Henrietta and Hannah Kettle and Miss Kirstie Ritchie.

The Hon. Henry Cumifield

and Miss E.S. Rubin

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St John the Baptist, Watlington, Kent, of Mr Thomas Joshua Best-Shaw, elder son of Sir John and Lady Best-Shaw, of Boxley, Kent, to Miss Emily Susan Rubin, daughter of Mr and Mrs Vivian Rubin, of Watlington, Oxfordshire. The Rev R. Dixon officiated.

The bride who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Harriet Henrietta and Hannah Kettle and Miss Kirstie Ritchie.

A reception was held at The Broadwater, Bransden.

Mr G.C. Lester

and Miss M.A.M. Boag

The marriage took place on Saturday at All Hallows, South Cerney, Gloucestershire, of Mr Guy Lester, younger son of Mr and Mrs Gerald Lester, of Rowde, Hampshire, to the Hon. Susanna Rose, elder daughter of Lord and Lady Fanshawe of Richmond, of South Cerney, Canon Hedley Ringrose and the Rev John Calvert officiated.

The bride who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Ellie Jauncey and Sophie Jauncey. Mr Peter de Lazio was best man.

A reception was held at The Broadwater, Bransden.

Mr N.L. Bishop

and Miss K.R. O'Sullivan

The marriage took place on Saturday, September 19, at St David's Church, Neath, between Mr William Rogers, son of Mr and Mrs R.H. Rogers, and Miss Sophie Macmillan. Mr William O'Sullivan of Neath, Co. Cork, and Father Denis Harrington officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Clementy Baxter, Anthony Dixon, Miss Charlotte Figgis and Miss Lucinda Tolworthy. Mr William Carleton-Pager was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in Scotland.

Mr J.D. Agnew

and Miss S.K. Newman

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Frensham, Surrey, of Mr James Agnew, only son of Mr Rudolph Agnew, of London, SW1, and of the Hon. Mrs Clare Agnew, of London, W6, to Miss Sarah Newman, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Newman, of Frensham, Surrey. The Rev Maurice Kirby officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Harriet Henrietta and Hannah Kettle and Miss Kirstie Ritchie.

A reception was held at The Broadwater, Bransden.

Mr C.A. Creagh Coen

and Miss C.A. Crosthwaite-Eyre

The marriage took place on Saturday, September 19, 1992, at St Peter's Church, Bramshaw, Hampshire, of Mr Christopher Alexander Creagh Coen, son of Mr and Mrs Patrick Creagh Coen, and of Miss Caroline Baynes.

The bride was given in marriage by her sisters, Fiona and Cliona, Alice King and Martha Gossling. Mr Guy Thirlford was best man.

A reception was held at Countess Barracks. The honeymoon is being spent in India.



Michael Stich, last year's Wimbledon tennis champion, married Jessica Stockmann, a German actress, on the French Riviera on Saturday

Marriages

Mr T.J. Best-Shaw

and Miss E.S. Rubin

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of All Saints, Bransden, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, of the Hon. Luke Cumifield, younger son of Lord and Lady Cumifield, of Bransden, Suffolk, to Miss Penny Wilson, daughter of Commander P.S. Wilson of Christstead, Surrey, and of Mrs J.H. Graham, of Hampstead, London. The Rev R. Dixon officiated.

The bride who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Harriet Henrietta and Hannah Kettle and Miss Kirstie Ritchie.

A reception was held at The Broadwater, Bransden.

Mr S.R.M. Baynes

and Miss M.A.M. Boag

The marriage took place on Saturday at All

OBITUARIES

SIR GERAINT EVANS

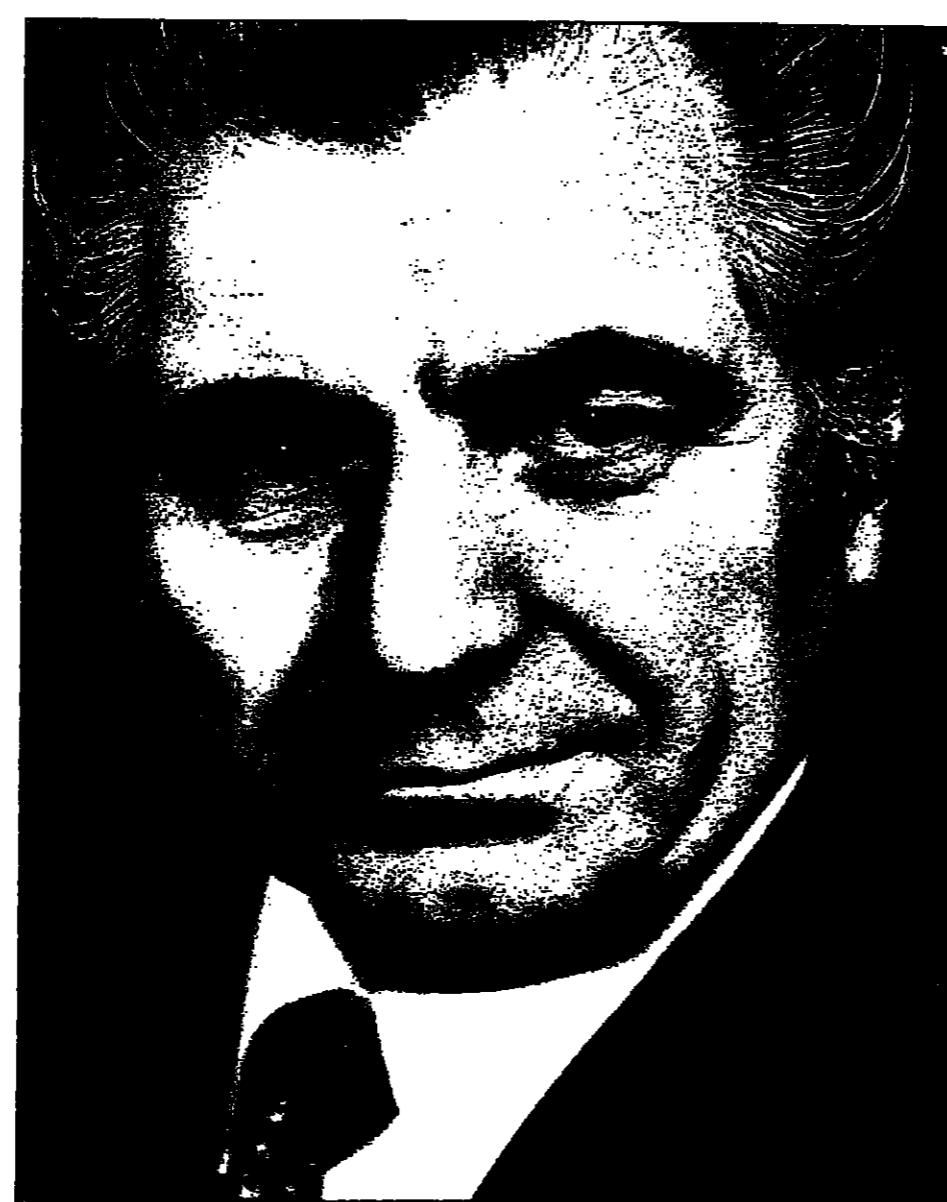
Sir Geraint Evans, CBE, Welsh operatic baritone, died on September 19 aged 70. He was born near Ponypool on February 16, 1922.

HUMANITY characterised every operatic role Sir Geraint Evans played on stage. And he sang a great number, well over 70 in a career that lasted from his first appearance at Covent Garden in January 1948 to his farewell at the same house in June 1984. At the start there was Mozart: Papageno, touching and naive, Leporello, steady and knowing, and above all Figaro, the part which he sang more often than any other. These were the interpretations that led to invitations to Europe and America at a time when few overseas managements considered British singers. Later came the reprobates and curmudgeons: Wagner's Beckmesser, Donizetti's Don Pasquale and Dr. Dulcamara, the creation with which he chose to take his leave. And, larger than all, there was Verdi's Falstaff, which he first sang at Glyndebourne and which inspired Vittorio Gui to say that here was the best resident of the Garter Inn since Stable. Into these and many more Geraint Evans breathed life and, more than that, a joy of life. He once confessed that he built his performances from the feet up, using shoes that were a little too tight, to help with Beckmesser's crabbed comments, or boots a little too large, for a Wozzeck who had to trudge around the stage. Detail was something to which he paid great attention.

Geraint Evans was never a lyric baritone. Not for him the grand villains of Verdi, or even Rigoletto, a role he tried briefly and quickly dropped as lying too high for him. The voice was in essence a bass-baritone and he was careful to discard anything for which he was not naturally suited in range or appearance — an attempt at Don Giovanni was discarded as fast as Rigoletto. He generally relied on charm, Welsh *hawl*, superb diction and, above all, a natural sense of theatre. He was not one for the lieder recital or even oratorio, he was happiest applying the greasepaint and treading the boards.

Geraint Llewellyn Evans grew up in the mining village of Cilynnid in a terraced house a few doors down from Merlyn Rees, who became Labour's home secretary. His father worked in the pits, but had no desire for his son to do the same. The young Geraint left school at 14 and eventually found employment as a window dresser in Pontypridd for Mr. Theophilus, whose shop retailed "High class ladies' fashions". His mother had died when he was a baby, but at least his father liked music; he was a choirmaster and organised local expeditions to hear the leading singers of the day in oratorio. Young Geraint tried his hand at numbers such as "The Road to Mandalay" and, still in his teens, won a solo spot in a radio programme from Cardiff called *Welsh Rarbit*. He was a late student at the Guildhall School of Music, spent the war as a radar operator and eventually got into the British Forces Network in Hamburg as a singer and producer. After further studies in that city, and in Geneva, Geraint Evans was taken on by the embryo company struggling to stage opera at Covent Garden.

When he was assigned his first role, the Nightwatchman in *Messtingers*, he went out and bought a vocal score for ten shillings and recited having to go through quite a number of pages before discovering his single — and brief — appearance. His potential was spotted by the autocratic music director of the time, Karl Rankl, who took the risk of giving him the title role in a new production (by Peter Brook) of *Le nozze di Figaro*. It was a part he was to repeat season after season at the Garden and to sing all over the world, notably at Salzburg with Fischer-Dieskau as the Count. Evans's retainer was not the pugnacious revolutionary now fashionable, but rather a nimble-witted, quick-footed servant jealously guarding his independence. Another regular Evans part of the period was Schaunard in *Bohème*, with which he made his Vienna State Opera debut as a last-



Geraint Evans, top right as Falstaff and, bottom right, as Figaro in *Le nozze di Figaro*

minute replacement. Karajan thought well enough of the performance to offer him a contract with the company, but Evans declined believing that his career should still be in London.

Benjamin Britten considered him for the title role of *Billy Budd* and even offered to alter some of the higher lying passages. But Evans contented himself by playing Mr. Flint before, in later years, becoming a notable Captain Claggart, an interpretation which he modelled on Charles Laughton in *Mutiny on the Bounty*. The association with Britten became close; it was difficult to surpass Evans as Balsrode in *Peter Grimes* or Bottom in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Glyndebourne was not going to allow Geraint Evans to be the exclusive property of Covent Garden. He arrived at Sussex in 1950 to take over Guglielmo in *Cosi fan tutte* from Erich Kunz. There were vocal similarities with the great Viennese baritone and a good deal of overlap of repertory. Eventually Evans was to sing Papageno, very much Kunz's private property, in Vienna itself.

The house with which he became most associated outside London was San Francisco, making his debut there as Beckmesser, whom he turned into a fussy, twitchy pedant with (for Evans) a rare streak of malevolence. He returned there season after season for the next two decades and was awarded the house's opera medal when he sang Don Pasquale there in 1980.

As Geraint Evans's mane of wavy dark hair began to acquire silver streaks he realised the rewards available in Donizetti's comedies. He kept Mozart in his repertory — and Berg's *Wozzeck* — but he was more likely to be heard

of delight as Falstaff emerged in Act II in full courting fig for his dalliance with the merry wives of Windsor. And with a female cast led by Ilva Ligabue and Grazia Scutti they were worth a dalliance.

Evans had also become the master of the single telling phrase. His delivery of the words "Sono stanco" ("I'm weary") at the end of *Falstaff* was a humble admission of defeat that said everything. It stayed in the mind just as did his expression of admiration awe when Leporello tells Donna Elvira the exact number of Giovanni's Spanish conquests: "Mille e tre".

Back at Covent Garden it was realised that the success of Geraint Evans abroad helped win his colleagues — and especially the Welsh ones — overseas engagements. There were jokes about the "Messiah Express", the train which took singers back to Cardiff on Friday nights when there was no Saturday opera performance. Gwyneth Jones, Margaret Price and Stuart Burrows were among those winning European and American reputations and in several cases Evans had put in a good word for them.

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That final evening was attended by the Prince of Wales — Evans had been knighted at the time of the prince's investiture in 1969. Simultaneously the singer published his memoirs, *A Knight at the Opera*. He had suffered from bouts of ill-health and retired to Aberaeron and the seaside. He had his family around him and his boat. He was content to sail forth from time to time to support music and especially Welsh music.

He is survived by his wife, Brenda, whom he married in 1948, and by their two sons.



as Pasquale or the itinerant quack, Dulcamara, in *L'elisir*. Both men were filled out with eccentricities, often of Evans's own devising. He could be a scourge of directors, especially junior ones entrusted with reviving the productions of others. But Evans was ever expert at winning the audience's affection: he made sure that a tear was shed for his pouter pigeon of a Pasquale and that everyone left *Elisir* hoping that Dulcamara would go on making a living from his cheap elixir. It was no surprise that he chose the latter role for his 1984 farewell to the house at which he had already sung 1,185 performances; although at one time he had considered making it Beckmesser to bring his career full Wagnerian circle.

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COLIN HUMPHREYS

(David) Colin Humphreys, CMG, former deputy under-secretary (air) at the Ministry of Defence, died on September 13 aged 67. He was born on April 23, 1925.

COLIN Humphreys was the last deputy under-secretary (air) before the post, together with the RAF board, was abolished in the mid-1980s — a casualty of the Ministry of Defence's reorganisation under Michael Heseltine. By coincidence, Humphreys retired at about the same time — opposed to what he saw as unavailing and unnecessary turbulence.

Not that he could have been unmoved to sudden change. Since 1949, when he joined the Air Ministry as a young man, he had seen the RAF contract after the second world war, lose responsibility for Britain's strategic deterrent to the Royal Navy, forfeit many of its squadrons in the early 1960s and baffle through a perpetual cloudbank of financial crises and equipment cancellations.

He had himself first attracted the notice of his superiors in Whitehall through his skill in controlling costs at a time when inflation and soaring technological demands were threatening to carry them beyond reach.

Humphreys strayed out of aviation from time to time. For two years in the late 1970s he was an assistant under-secretary on the naval staff. More significantly, he enjoyed two tours at Nato, the first as a counsellor with the British delegation in Paris 1960-63, before such alliance assignments had become fashionable.

The young Colin won a King's scholarship to Eton and then went off to fight in the second world war. A subaltern in the East Surreys, he was posted to India where he happily served without a scratch. The most hazardous operation in which he served would seem to have been his own 21st birthday party, which was organised by a high-spirited group of Gurkhas with whom he was leading a long string of mules back to base across the Himalayan foothills just after the war. They drank his health, not wisely but too well.

The next year, on being demobilised, he went up to King's College, Cambridge, to read classics. He joined the civil service shortly afterwards.

In later years, Humphreys, who was intellectually able and hard working, managed to curb the impatience he had sometimes shown as a younger man. Friends in Whitehall, however, still thought him disappointed not to have climbed even higher and faster in his profession.

On retiring in 1985 he joined the Royal Institute of International Affairs as director of development. But illness forced his premature resignation.

He retained his deep interest in defence, however, as well as his love of the classics. He also became absorbed by genealogy, and paid his last overseas visit to Mississippi where he presented a local collection of civil war archives with a series of letters passed down through his mother's family. Colin Humphreys is survived by his wife, two sons and a daughter.



RENÉ DE VILLIERS

René de Villiers, former editor and parliamentarian, died in Cape Town on September 14 aged 81. He was born in Winburg, Orange Free State, on December 27, 1910.



RENÉ de Villiers was successively editor of *The Friend* in Bloemfontein, *The Daily News* in Durban and *The Star* in Johannesburg. He was elected to the South African parliament as Progressive Party member for Parktown in Johannesburg in 1974. His last newspaper, *The Star*, remembered him in a leading article for his contribution to public life as a defender of liberal values and as a fine editor. Much of his life was devoted to encouraging knowledge among the English-speaking population of South Africa of their contribution to the country. De Villiers was brought up in a bilingual English/Afrikaans home, and educated by Gray College, and

the University of South Africa, where he read politics and economics. He also studied international relations at the London School of Economics.

He began his career while waiting to enter law school but never returned to university, spending 15 years on *The Friend* before moving to *The Star* as leader writer, then back to *The Friend* as editor, on to *The Daily News* as assistant editor and then editor and then again to Johannesburg as editor of *The Star* in 1959.

He was noted for his lack of pomposity and as editor observed that a mere five per cent of his readers read the editorials and most of those only read the short third leader because it was funny. He left parliament in 1977, and then again to Johannesburg as editor of *The Star* in 1959.

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MONDAY SEPTEMBER 21 1992

BUSINESS EDITOR JOHN BELL

IN THE NEWS

Barratt bounces back again

Sir Lawrie Barratt knows all about adversity. Lesser tycoons count themselves lucky to recover from one setback. His long business career has not only seen him go down for the third time... but a fourth... and a fifth.

And still he bounces back, as he should again this week when Barratt Developments, still the biggest name in house-building, reports full-year results. Fourteen months ago, he was forced to return from retirement to take control of the company as it teetered towards losses of more than £100 million. This week's news can only be better.

The causes of Barratt's corporate setbacks have been diverse, with regular recessions interspersed by spectacular scares, including one about the durability of timber frames. But whatever the cause, Sir Lawrie's response is always the same. He huffs and he puffs and then he goes straight back out and starts selling houses again.

Successful house-building is all about sales and marketing, he believes – and no one does it better. Last Wednesday, for example, when interest rates briefly threatened to return to 15 per cent, there was little of the political posturing of so many of



Barratt: axed costs

his peers. Instead, he issued a simple reminder that Barratt was still offering three-year fixed mortgages at 8.5 per cent.

In the early eighties, he responded to recession and criticism of quality by taking the company up-market, a move crowned by landing the then Mrs Thatcher a customer. It also plugged Barratt profitably into the boom, so profitably that Sir Lawrie can have had few second thoughts about his decision to retire in 1988. His retirement lasted less than three years.

He is response to the latest setback, caused by delay in acknowledging that the housing world had changed, has been to axe costs and people and sell, sell, sell. The result should be a transformed balance sheet and perhaps a small profit. But Sir Lawrie, 64, is not infallible. His forecast that house prices would rise by 5 per cent this year was wrong.

MATTHEW BOND

CHANGE ON WEEK

THE POUND

US dollar
1.7435 (-0.1907)
German mark
2.6100 (-0.1781)
Exchange index
85.5 (-6.0)
Bank of England official close (4pm)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 share
1885.2 (+155.3)
FT-SE 100
2567.0 (+196.1)
New York Dow Jones
3327.05 (+21.35)
Tokyo Nikkei Average
18166.80 (+59.11)

Managers receiving rises above rate of inflation

BY PATRICIA TEHAN

EMPLOYERS are continuing to award their managers pay rises above the rate of inflation and, although wage levels are falling, they are never likely to be able to sever the link between pay and inflation, according to a survey published today.

The Reward Management Salary Survey for September discloses that although firms are making efforts to contain rises this year, they are planning to increase pay awards next year.

The survey shows that basic pay for managers rose by 5.6 per cent over the 12 months to August this year. This is down

from the 8.9 per cent rate of a year ago, but is still way above inflation, which is running at 3.6 per cent.

The Reward survey found that in the past three months the average settlement for managers came down to 4.2 per cent.

But the companies participating in the survey indicated that levels of settlements would not go any lower and, in fact, were more likely to rise by an average 4.8 per cent.

This rise compares with forecasts of the inflation figure falling to 3 per cent or even 2 per cent.

Steve Flather, one of the authors of the survey, said that the pound's suspension

from the exchange-rate mechanism last week could lead to even less control over wage increases.

He said: "The exchange-rate mechanism is an extremely good discipline to control wages. It is worrying to see that even under the exchange-rate mechanism, employers were saying there would be increased settlements next year."

The report argues that membership of the exchange-rate mechanism brings currency stability. It adds: "If there is one thing that the UK must do, it is to have currency stability since it is, or was, an exporting nation."

If inflation were to rise again, Mr Flather

said, pay increases would rise with it "as it is seen as a main indicator above which you settle your pay".

The survey, of 1,000 companies, shows that high-ranking managers, just below board director level, received an average 5 per cent pay rise to £30,000.

The pay of senior managers went up by 7 per cent to £24,291, and middle managers received £20,000, a rise of 6.3 per cent.

Junior managers got a 6.5 per cent rise to £16,500 and assistant managers received 5.8 per cent, taking their pay to an average £13,324.

Reward gives a warning that profit margins are squeezed and that British firms

are unlikely to increase their productivity to a level high enough to pay their expected wage rises, so many are likely to resort to the short-term measure of redundancies.

Reward urges companies instead to "take a much more sensible approach and give low pay increases, reducing the pressure on the pay bill, its impact on profitability and thereby increasing the viability of the organisation."

Reward Management Salary Survey – September 1992. For details contact The Reward Group, Reward House, Diamond Way, Stone Business Park, Stone, Staffordshire, ST15 0SD. Telephone: 0785 813566.

City hopeful of joint venture with Taiwan

Cost of rescue at BAe unit may top £700m

BY OUR CITY STAFF

CITY hopes are rising that British Aerospace has struck an outline deal to secure the future of its regional jet airliner business.

But industry sources say that provisions for restructuring the division, recapitalising it as a joint venture and other associated provisions may total more than £700 million.

Analysts have been expecting BAe to announce the closure of the regional unit. But the past few weeks have seen substantial progress towards a joint venture with Taiwan Aerospace. An end to the losses at the division, which has been a severe cash drain for BAe, has been a priority for John Cahill, BAe's new chairman, and his senior management team.

An outline agreement would immediately remove the threat of closure from about 6,500 employees though it is not clear what plans will eventually be agreed over the location of manufacturing facilities.

In the City, fund managers say that Wednesday's results are crucial for Mr Cahill, who has taken on the task of reorienting a group with little credibility after the disastrous losses of last year and the departure of Professor Sir Roland Smith, the former chairman.

Institutional investors want a clear and convincing outline of strategy to deal with a number of BAe's long-standing problems.

Provisions of £700 million or so would dash any hopes that BAe's interim dividend, not yet decided on, could be maintained at anything like last year's level. The market is discounting a cut. At Friday's

price of 189p, the shares show a prospective yield in the high teens, assuming the payout to shareholders is held.

Whatever the cost of a joint venture solution to the regional jet problem, an outright closure would have been even more costly in the short run and denied BAe any return on its heavy investment in the longer term. Analysts hope that Taiwan Aerospace will help develop the Far East potential of the regional jet operations.

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Since the £430 million rights issue last autumn, which shocked a City unprepared for some emergency funding, BAe shares have performed appallingly. The shares in the rights issue were offered at 380p, since when the market price has collapsed to 177p. Mr Cahill's announcement on Wednesday may mark the low point of BAe's fortunes though few analysts expect the immediate future to prove easy.

Boeing and GPA said they agreed that GPA, the world's largest aeroplane leasing firm, would delay taking delivery of 38 of the 154 unfilled announced orders for Boeing airliners (Reuter reports from Seattle). The companies said the 38 deliveries were tentatively moved from various years between mid-1994 and 1997 to beyond 1997.

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Lamont's terms for re-entry raise hopes of quick rate cut

BY COLIN NARROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

THREE clear conditions set out at the weekend by Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, for British re-entry to the exchange-rate mechanism (ERM) are likely to raise already high hopes in the financial markets of an imminent base rate cut.

His conditions are that:

- Turmoil must be over on the foreign-exchange markets.
- The British economy and that of Germany should be nearer in terms of the economic cycle and closer in terms of interest rates.
- There should be co-operation to reform the workings of the ERM.

As the terms, spelled out in Washington on Saturday,

appear to postpone a return for many months at least, market analysts believe the government has decided to take full advantage of its regained freedom to set interest rates more appropriate to the needs of the British economy.

Although German and UK inflation are almost level-pegging at present and currency market turbulence could subside soon, the chances of the German and British economic cycles being nearer appear unlikely for the foreseeable future.

Market speculation centres on a cut of a full point in British base rate this week, taking it to 9 per cent, the first time it will have been in single

French vote, page 1
Analysis, pages 2 and 3
Peter Riddell, page 14
Leading article, page 15
IMF-G7 talks, page 20
Economic view, page 21

digits since 1988. A further one-point cut is forecast later this year.

The withdrawal from the ERM is expected to shield the pound to a large extent from the market reaction to the French vote. Paul Cherkow, at UBS Phillips & Drew, believes that sterling's fall last week after exiting the ERM, meant that it has gone down "as far as it will for the time being" and will now start to stabilise.

Some economists remain sceptical about the impact of yesterday's vote. One view is that a Yes result will not revive the treaty, which may after all not be ratified by Britain and Denmark. Some believe that financial markets lost interest in the treaty after they discovered that they could muster enough financial muscle to damage the European Monetary System all by themselves.

Darren Williams, an economist at UBS Phillips & Drew, said: "A Yes vote avoids the disaster that would have followed a No vote. A narrow Yes vote poses a specific question for currencies. Hopefully the French franc will not be under undue huge pressure and hopefully the ERM will hold together. If the franc had been forced to devalue, the ERM would have been blown apart. It is still possible there will be problems for the lira, punt and escudo."

Financial markets reacted to the first projections by marking up the quoted price of the mark. Sterling was quoted 2 pfennigs lower at DM2.59. The franc rallied by about 1.5 centimes against the mark, to trade at Fr3.4050. French long bonds rallied by 7/8 of a point, while the short-interest futures contract discounted a reduction in French interest rates,

discounting a December rate of 9.1 per cent, compared with 9.25 per cent before the vote.

Theo Waigel, the German finance minister, welcomed the forecasts of a French Yes vote. Speaking in Washington at the meeting of ministers from the Group of Seven leading economic nations and central bankers, he said: "It is a good result. It is a step on the way to Europe. It is an important step." Helmut Schlesinger, president of the Bundesbank, said a Yes vote would be "a calming factor for the markets".

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Wide fears for world growth prospects

By COLIN NARBROUGH
ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

UNCERTAINTY over the prospects for world growth are greater now than for some time, and there is no evident motor of rapid recovery, according to Lawrence Summers, chief economist at the World Bank.

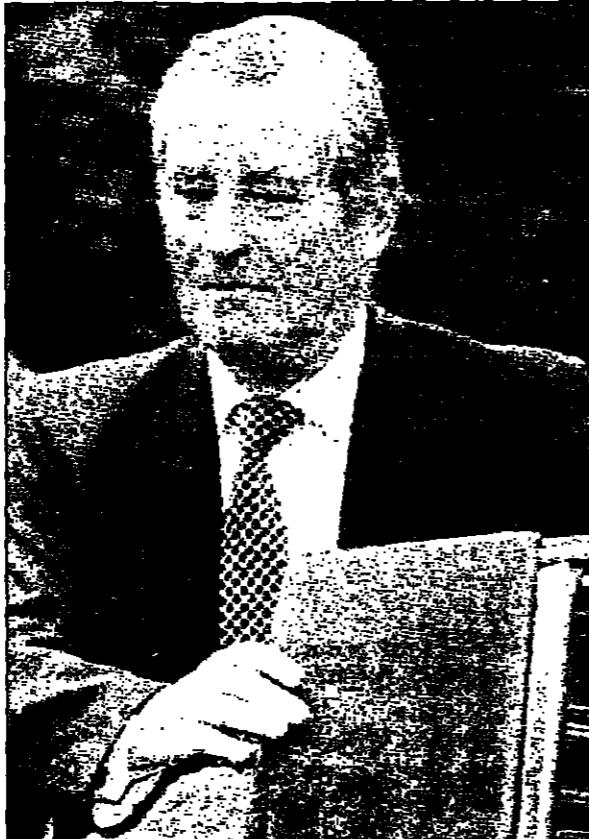
His worrying assessment, delivered in Washington at the weekend, followed last week's forecast from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank's sister organisation, that growth in the industrial world would only pick up to an annual 1.2 per cent this year before accelerating to 3.1 per cent next. Last year, it slowed to just 0.6 per cent.

America's troubled climb out of recession, plus slowdown, or recession, in other leading economies, has fuelled international concern that global growth will fall far short of what is needed to allow the problems of the former Soviet empire and the developing world to be addressed. Some economists are even fearful that a worldwide recession could set in, unless more attention is given to fostering growth.

Mr Summers said the slowdown in the industrialised world has had a serious impact on the developing world. The resulting loss of output had perhaps cost the developing world "several per cent" of gross national product.

"There is more uncertainty in the global forecast at this point than there has been in some time ... the engine of rapid recovery is not apparent," he said pointing out that recent growth forecasts for America, Japan and Europe had all brought downward revisions.

While World Bank economists do not expect a renewed downturn in America, or in other economies seeking to emerge from recession, they are concerned about the fragility of the recovery so far. This has meant that the possibility of a fresh downward



In the hot seat: Robin Leigh-Pemberton

lurch has not been ruled out entirely.

President Bush, facing an election in November, has been seeking for the past 18 months to persuade other leaders in the Group of Seven leading economies to give growth precedence over the fight against inflation. While Japan has responded to the American call, Germany, Europe's economic superpower, has doggedly persisted with its tight monetary policy.

Mr Summers made it clear that budget deficits in some of the leading economies were making recovery more difficult than in the past. America's huge fiscal deficit has been the main focus of international criticism in the past, but the burgeoning German deficit, largely a product of reunification, has drawn increasing criticism this year.

Developing world finance ministers at the Washington meetings of the World Bank and IMF have expressed fears that the industrial world's own problems, including the latest outbreak of currency turmoil, will distract attention from the pressing needs of the poorer countries.

Economies heavily dependent on selling to industrialised world markets, especially commodity exporters, seek stronger world growth as a route to higher income, as rising demand pushes up depressed prices for developing world produce.

The Group of 24, which represents the developing nations, called at the weekend for the industrialised world to provide "adequate financial flows" to enhance the developing world's prospects for sustainable growth, the reduction of poverty, and environmental protection.



Under pressure from all sides: Theo Waigel (left) and Helmut Schlesinger

Attempt to calm markets

By OUR ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

A TIGHTLY worded communique from the G7 finance ministers and central bankers on Saturday provided little guidance as to what, if any, plan exists for quelling currency market turmoil.

The policy statement did, however, attempt to calm the heated currency market, which is today braced for fresh turbulence after yesterday's French referendum on the Maastricht treaty.

Despite the bitter public clashes over policy between the European G7 members, and the fundamental rift between America and Germany, the G7 text sought to stress the common purpose member countries shared on economic growth and the desirability of orderly conditions in the foreign exchange market.

The communique, issued after seven and half hours of deliberations, agreed on "the

importance of restoring stable and long-lasting exchange rate relationships". The G7 promised to take "appropriate additional actions as needed to achieve sustained growth and greater currency stability", but gave no specific intentions.

The standard line committing the G7 countries to strengthening world growth without rekindling inflation was also included in the text, which sought to highlight recent interest cuts in some countries and the fiscal boost programme in Japan. These measures will strengthen the global economic recovery and foster greater stability of exchange rates.

Nicholas Brady, the American treasury secretary, said the G7 meeting was not marred by any finger-wagging, despite the anger that has

marked exchanges between governments during the current outbreak of currency turbulence. In particular during the past fortnight, Britain, represented at the conference by Robin Leigh-Pemberton, deplored for Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, and Germany, for whom Theo Waigel, finance minister, and Bundesbank president Helmut Schlesinger attended, have traded insults over who was to blame for the severe pressure in the European exchange-rate mechanism. That pressure last week forced Britain and Italy to suspend participation in the currency grid.

The Americans' desire for faster world growth has focused Washington's attack on Germany too, as it is felt that tight German monetary policy is preventing an upturn in Europe.

Pressure mounts from West for faster Russian reform

By OUR ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

RUSSIA has come under fresh pressure from the G7 to intensify efforts to transform its economy to meet the conditions for large-scale western financial support.

But the progress Moscow has made in persuading its western creditors to reschedule its hard currency debt has fuelled hope that an agreement could be concluded soon. This emerged after Saturday's session of the G7 finance ministers and central bankers in Washington.

A spokesman for Boris Yeltsin, the Russian presi-

dent, said on Friday that America and Germany had promised to support Russia's request for rescheduling of the former Soviet Union's \$70 billion debt mountain over the next 10 to 15 years.

The economy will be debated in Russia's parliament tomorrow, when opposition deputies intend to demand the resignation of President Yeltsin over his economic programme. Nicholas Brady, the American treasury secretary, said at the weekend that the G7 "encouraged the Russian government to intensify

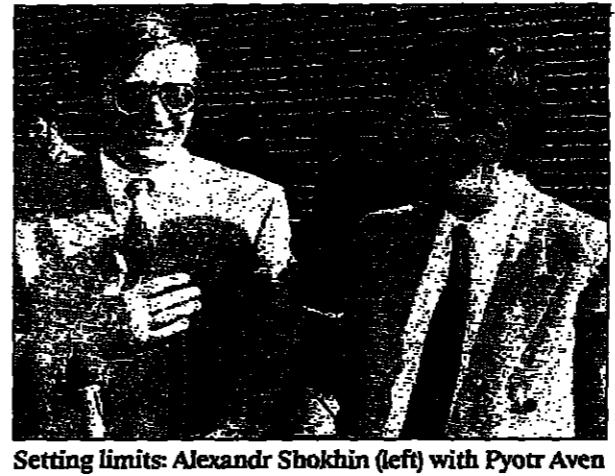
efforts to implement comprehensive economic reform". The G7 has also called on the World Bank to set up a support group to help Russia with technical aid.

Mr Brady said the progress on rescheduling Russia's debt could allow an agreement to be signed by the end of this month. But Theo Waigel, the German finance minister, made clear that Germany, Russia's biggest creditor, had to be sure that a debt deal does not overstrain Bonn's budget.

Wolfgang Röller, manage-

ment board chairman of Dresdner Bank, said yesterday that he expected the Paris Club of creditor governments to clinch a debt agreement with Russia soon that would quickly follow by negotiations on the Russian's commercial debts.

Aleksandr Shokhin, the Russian deputy prime minister, who was in Washington with Pyotr Aven, the foreign trade minister, has said Russia can only afford about \$2.5 billion for debt servicing this year. This is a quarter of the amount falling due.



Setting limits: Aleksandr Shokhin (left) with Pyotr Aven

Junk bond trading system in pipeline

From REUTER IN WASHINGTON

RICHARD Breedon, the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, has said that a system for trading and reporting the prices of junk bonds will be announced soon.

The system should help promote confidence among investors in these bonds, which have a useful role to play in financing small and medium-sized businesses, Mr Breedon told institutional investors at a global economic development conference in Washington.

He gave no details of how the system might work or when it may start operating. However, he said: "Despite abuses, the junk bond remains a wholly desirable type of capital market instrument in providing substitutes to bank credit."

The SEC and the National Association of Securities Dealers have been trying for several years to develop a junk bond trading system that would limit possibilities for fraud.

Junk bond trading fell into disarray after the failure of Drexel Burnham Lambert, the leading market-maker.

Mr Breedon said with small businesses, a driving force in the economy, having extreme difficulty in obtaining bank loans, junk bond financing can "fill the gap in providing financing".

Mr Breedon also said securitisation of small business was another way to help solve bank lending problems. "The goal is to create an entirely new market," he added.

Base rates of 8% may be on the cards

AS THE forex market feasts over the remains of the ERM and the former sacrosanct sterling rate of DM2.95, the government considers whether to attempt an early re-entry into the ERM. Suspending membership for a prolonged period would keep political and economic options open, but there are many questions regarding an early return.

First, judging by the extraordinary money market facilities offered at the end of last week, the

Bank of England appears to have deployed a sizable portion of convertible reserves. Unless

sterling re-enters at a low exchange rate against the mark, that is,

below a DM2.50 central rate,

Britain could be left vulnerable to a second speculative attack similar to those that happened to Finland and Italy, whose prime minister, Giuliano Amato, agreed to

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devalue the lira by 7 per cent. Second, recent events have again underlined the fact that the mark is the ERM pace-setter. If sterling is re-pegs, German interest rates are likely to be seen as a floor for those in Britain. While the slowdown in the German economy is prompting a move to lower interest rates, caution over money supply growth continues to inhibit quick rate reductions. Without a guarantee of a sizable near-term cut in

German interest rates, Britain is unlikely to make an early return to the ERM. Therefore, sterling is likely to be suspended from the ERM for a prolonged period and Britain

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may have to lower rates at a faster pace than Germany, while still standing in a policy vacuum. The temptation to have some policy framework is likely to be great and the return of money supply targeting as an intellectual prop for cutting interest rates may not be far away: 8 per cent base rates before the year-end may be on the cards.

Although the authorities seem unlikely to go wholeheartedly for a US-style inflation strategy that could cut interest rates to 6 per cent, market opinion is certainly pointed in that direction. This should allow John Major to hold his head high at the Conservative party conference. The risk of a boost to inflation through a devaluation has severely damaged the fundamentals for gilt.

A good barometer of inflationary expectations is the

differential between index-linked and conventional stocks of a similar maturity. Taking 2.5 per cent index-linked

ERM and 9 per cent 2011 Treasury stock, and allowing for a 1 per cent risk premium for the margin in error of forecasting, inflationary expectations for next year are about 3.4 per cent. The threat to rekindling inflationary pressures is likely to see these expectations revised upwards.

According to the Bank's Quarterly Bulletin of September 1981, as a rule of thumb, a 10 per cent depreciation in sterling results in consumer price rises 2.5 per cent after two years. However, our estimate is that such a devaluation

would result in a 0.5 per cent rise in inflation after a year.

The question is, even if the government re-entered the ERM and devalued, it would probably take at least 10 per cent off sterling's current (sic) ERM central parity rate of DM2.95. This would see the core rate of inflation - RPI excluding mortgage interest rates - at 4.2 per cent for this fourth quarter and 5 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1993.

The long-term threat is a marked turnaround in the inflationary trajectory. While gilts have taken solace in the reduction in the minimum lending rate, the long-term threat of inflation is likely to turn quickly to a short-term

concern for gilts. These inflationary consequences are likely to offset the dramatic reduction in the gilt funding requirement as implied by aggressive intervention.

The shift in policy and the ramifications for long-term inflation credibility mean UK institutions are likely to reassess their redirection of cash flow from equities to gilts in the third quarter of this year. It is also likely that overseas holders will steer clear of committed investment at the long end.

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COMMENT

Rethink needed on coal contract

Displaying his usual sense of judgment, Arthur Scargill chose a day when currencies dominated the news to reveal a purported ministerial missive warning the Treasury that only 20 pits would be left in Britain as a result of the impending contract between the electricity companies and British Coal. Whatever the status of that document, few doubt it would be the outcome, as outlined in *The Times* a week earlier, of an agreement that could cut consumption of British coal in power stations by more than half after two years. The deal is being held up by electricity distribution companies, some of which have direct commercial interests in competing sources of power, but only in an attempt to beat down quantities or widen their profit margins.

The contract should be withdrawn altogether for a rethink. It would not cut electricity prices, which are held up mainly by the statutory subsidy paid by industry to the state nuclear power business. By reducing generating capacity heavily and importing some cheaper coal, so severe a squeeze on domestic coal would principally accommodate the new higher cost gas-fired power stations being built by independents or distribution companies, while protecting profits of National Power and PowerGen.

This twin policy was misconceived in the context of a high, fixed exchange rate. It makes even less sense now. The future of the coal industry, presently dominated by the desire for a quick sale of a core British Coal backed by contracts, should be included in the general rethink caused by Britain's withdrawal from the ERM "until the time is right". Devaluation is likely to have complex effects, raising gas prices and, to a lesser extent, imported coal costs, though easing the penalty of high power prices to industry. More important is the likely switch to a policy of domestic expansion not matched across the Channel.

If Britain is to become semi-detached from the mark bloc instead of moving towards membership of a single currency, the balance of payments can no longer be ignored. It might quickly constrain recovery. In the first seven months, the deficit topped the £6.5 billion predicted for the year in the Budget, in circumstances when there should have been a surplus. Too much productive capacity has had to close and, as a result, even unlikely items such as heavy building materials are being imported. As the British Chambers of Commerce argued when business faced a 5 per cent hike in interest rates, it takes a short time to close a factory but years to recreate a business. Thankfully, private industry can now hope for cuts in interest rates. This is surely not the moment for the state to close most of a reformed industry that would be lost for ever.

Reshaping BAe

There are no soft options at British Aerospace. That much must have been clear to John Cahill, the new chairman, long before he agreed to take on the job. With a clean slate and freedom to design a company for the 1990s, no-one would produce anything remotely like BAe. The bulk of its divisions soak up capital in order to make a profit, which is hardly ideal at a time of sky-high real interest rates. There are demand problems at Rover; Arlington, the property division, works against a background of the worst real estate slump within memory; regional jets are a murderous market with too many makers chasing very few buyers; and the long-term future of the defence interests is unclear since the crumbling of the Berlin Wall and the breakup of the USSR.

Shareholders are resigned to change at BAe; in fact the slump in the share price since last year's rights issue suggested that investors were braced for much worse than mere change. This week, Mr Cahill will make a start on the reshaping of a company that badly needs to be pared back to a viable core. He is forced to begin the task when the market for corporate disposals could hardly be worse. Ending the blood-letting in regional aircraft would be a fine way to begin. But a high price must be paid for past corporate folly and misplaced ambition.

Anatole Kaletsky says that, after the ERM disaster, the government must turn away from dogma and look at practicalities

Have they no shame? After just 24 hours of silence, the quack doctors are at it again. By last Friday, the same quacks who had come damned near to killing the economy with their ERM potion had whipped off their beards and false noses, donned floppy black hats and moustaches and were back with a new miracle cure.

From the *Financial Times* and *The Independent* to *The Economist* and the *Daily Telegraph*, the London Business School and the CBI, peddlars of the exchange-rate mechanism panacea are suddenly pushing a new potion "an independent central bank". My feelings are evenly balanced about an independent Bank of England. Is lack of democratic control more than made up for by the strikingly higher calibre of the Bank's senior officials compared with their Treasury counterparts? I am not sure. What I am sure of is that the Bank's statutes are staggeringly irrelevant to urgent economic issues.

When new thinking on how to pull the country out of recession is suddenly possible and desperately needed, the British establishment seems to be off on another quest for fool's gold. Instead of analysing the risks and rewards of immediate and dramatic monetary relaxation, the commentators are moaning about the loss of an "intellectual framework". There is "no coherent strategy" or model and policy has "lost its credibility", they complain.

Surely after the ERM disaster, coherent strategies, battles for credibility, and overriding objectives are the last thing we need. Abstractions like these might have appealed to continental philosophers from Descartes and Kant to Marx and Lenin. But the preoccupation with theories and blueprints, instead of results, should be completely alien to the pragmatic Disraelian Toryism that John Major claims to represent. The Japanese, Americans, and even the French and Germans, judge economic policies by results. They do not need to crystallise everything they do into "intellectually coherent" catchphrases such as "ERM membership", "zero inflation", or "independent central bank". Why is Britain so stuck on this childish habit?

All the economic misjudgements since Nigel Lawson and Sir Terence Burns became the dominant influences in the Treasury in 1980 have three features in common. First, there was the one-dimensional view of what the government could achieve. There could be

only one "overriding" objective (usually inflation) and everything else was not the Treasury's affair (unless of course, it was going swimmingly, in which case an economic miracle was declared). Second, there was the dogmatism about how to achieve this objective. There was never any alternative, until the government changed its mind. Third, there was the clear infringement on common sense. Even if there were other objectives and other ways to achieve them, the world must be made to believe in the government's "absolute commitment". Once absolute confidence was established, whether in low inflation or monetary targets in ERM parades, the market's "rational expectations" would automatically and painlessly ensure targets were always met.

In fact, of course, it proved anything but rational to believe that the government would hit its targets constantly or that, if it did, the results would be what the Treasury claimed. But while investors in the City always remained sceptical, the Treasury over the years achieved a remarkable mind control.

The government gradually cut off funds for centres of independent thinking, such as Professor Wynne Godley's Department of Applied Economics at Cambridge, which was the only group to forecast accurately the course of the 1979-82 recession, and Professor Patrick Minford's ultra-monetary Liverpool school, an early opponent of the ERM.

Meanwhile, government support for the London Business School, the alma mater of the Treasury's three most senior policymakers, and an inveterate supporter of government philosophy, was steadily expanded, despite a forecasting record even more lamentable than the Treasury's. Worse still, economists, both in the academic world and in the private sector, found it difficult to win consultancy business unless their working assumptions reflected Treasury thinking.

There has therefore been a total stifling of economic debate in Britain. The conventional thinkers were living in a sort of parallel universe, a world that, by definition, had to accord with the Chancellor's current economic model — in the past two years this has meant a world in which the pound would always be worth DM2.95. The voices crying in the wilderness insisted the real world was different, but the establishment insisted that the model was immutable and, if necessary, reality would have



over-riding goal is X and we will stop at nothing to achieve it" will be treated with the derision such fanaticism deserves. This means Britain now finally has a desperately needed chance for a proper debate about the multiple objectives and instruments of economic policy, instead of grasping immediately at yet another one-sentence nostrum such as "make the Bank of England independent", "float the pound" or "stop inflation at all costs".

Mr Major can rail all he wants against the social cancer of inflation, but his "shining prize" of zero inflation is no different from any other political goal. The benefits of achieving it must be weighed against the costs. When inflation is high the benefits will be great; at times of deep depression, society may take a different view.

What Britain now needs is not miracle cures but a serious debate on the objectives and the economic policies that can achieve them — not one objective, one policy and one blueprint to which the complex world is expected to adapt; but a panoply of goals to be pursued simultaneously, with constant adjustments of priorities and rebalancing of policies, depending not on some abstract economic model, but on the ever-changing flow of events in the real world. Britain now needs a pragmatic economic policy, designed to stimulate growth, slash interest rates, narrow the trade gap, control inflation and limit public spending. With the curse of the ERM lifted, all these objectives could be attained at the same time.

Last week's debacle should have permanently discredited the Treasury's unwordly quack doctors who have for years stifled rational and informed economic debate. One way or another, Britain should soon get a rational economic policy, without magic potions, run by a pragmatic prime minister and Chancellor. The main question is whether their names will be John Major and Norman Lamont.

to adjust. Across this ontological chasm, there was really nothing for the two sides to discuss.

This absence of serious debate has been a disaster. For years, blatantly false assertions have gone unchallenged — for example, the claim that a cheaper pound had never worked to promote growth and exports. Worse still were the false and dogmatic claims about what government policy could or could not in principle achieve. Even today, Treasury officials speak with admiration about the way that Mr Lawson "showed" in his Mais lecture that monetary

policy had to be devoted to reducing inflation, while unemployment and growth depended on unspecified structural factors conveniently outside the Treasury's control. In fact, Mr Lawson did make a number of unsubstantiated assertions that would not have earned him a pass in GCSE economics. But because Mr Lawson's Treasury lieutenants built his personal views into the Treasury model as assumptions, they came to be taken for granted by most economists doing business with the government.

The Treasury's single-issue

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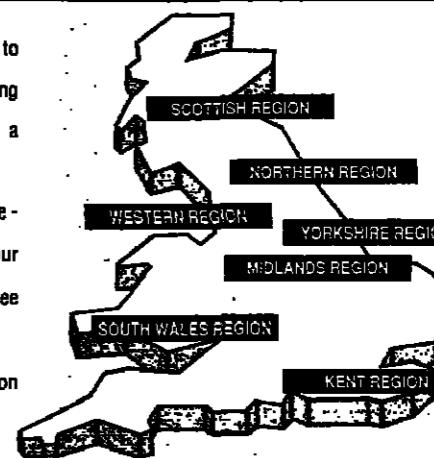


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CITY DIARY

One good turn deserves another

AFTER being made redundant by County NatWest on Friday, it is no small irony that Rowan "Rage" Simmonds today starts a five-day course at Sanders & Sidney, the outplacement consultancy. Simmonds, 47, ex-Wood Mackenzie, has for four years led the small companies team axed by NatWest on Friday and one of his oldest corporate clients was Penna. Sanders & Sidney's holding company, whose profits forecast Simmonds had, with bittersweet timing, just upgraded from £1.2 million to £2 million. "I forecast an upturn in business little thinking the first new business would be four of us from NatWest," he said ruefully. Simmonds, it must be said, is not the first to be sent to Sanders & Sidney courtesy of NatWest — the firm has been mopping up the periodic bloodletting at NatWest in recent years. But Simmonds is likely to be more full of its praises than some. He hopes his old team will move together to another broker and Penna is one of the clients he would like to bring with him.

Moving house

A RETHINK is under way at the Tommy's campaign, launched by banker Rupert Hambro in March to raise £5 million for foetal research. The campaign originated at St Thomas's Hospital but the Tomlinson enquiry into London's hospitals has raised doubts over St Thomas's future. One option is that the hospital will specialise in obstetrics but it may yet be forced to close and the campaign organisers are now looking at other homes for the planned research centre. According to a spokeswoman, the be-named Tommy mascot and the research fund have become "so popular they could go anywhere" and other hospitals have been expressing interest. So far, the campaign has raised £1.6 million and actress Susan Hampshire will pick up a £30,000 cheque from Bankers Trust this week.

Allows for growth

WITH his titled friends assiduously plugging his name in the Square Mile, former Royal Scots Dragoons captain Duncan "Mad Dog" Cavenagh has had little need of publicity for his £25 City shirts, currently available by mail order. Now, however, the former Dunhill marketing director is hitting the high street and is keen to spread the word around. Among his current bestsellers, he says, is the big white shirt look for women, much worn by his wife-to-be, Dunhill design and development director Pamela Graham. He says all of the shirts



are of Jermyn Street quality, but at a third of the price. His new shop opens today at 659 Fulham Road.

Hair miss

THE arrival of an American female barber in one of the City's strongholds of tradition — Geoffreys, the barber shop alongside the Royal Exchange — is causing a stir. Geoffreys, founded in 1934 and inherited by Carole Kaye from her uncle Lionel Lee two years ago, has long been the barber for City men, be they messengers, Lord Mayors — except the present one — or Governors of the Bank of England. Beverly Baker, from Wisconsin, described by Kaye as "tall, blonde, slim and about 35", started on a trial basis at Geoffreys two weeks ago and looks set to become a

permanent feature. "She does shaves as well," Kaye says, "and only two customers have requested not to have her — they were both in their eighties." Several regulars, she observes, have definitely been coming in more regularly.

Parton shot

ANOTHER book is on the way from a former UBS Phillips & Drew man, this time on the subject of incompetence. The author is Jim Parton, 33, a European equity salesman who worked for P&D for two years before moving on last year to Merrill Lynch — which made him redundant after eight months. Parton has received an advance for an anecdotal book entitled *The Bucks Stop Here* from publishers Simon & Schuster. It will, he says, be about "mediocrity in the City". Not embarrassed to put himself forward as a candidate — "Merrill Lynch were smart enough to spot that I was not very good at my job," he says — Parton is ferreting around for material. He has, he adds, never met Terry Smith.

With financial markets likely to erupt again this morning, the City faithful might do worse than offer up a prayer to St Matthew. He is the patron saint of bankers and his feast day falls today.

DEBRA ISAAC

Portfolio

PLATINUM

From your Equity Portfolio Platinum card check your share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend amount. If it is less than the outright or a share of the day's cash money stated. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No	Company	Group	Gain or loss
1	EI Dan Prc	Electrical	
2	Greycoat	Property	
3	Invest MIM	Financial Trusts	
4	Southern	Newspaper/Pub	
5	McLachlan	Industrial	
6	Grecian King	Breweries	
7	English Soc	Investment Trst	
8	Travis Perkins	Building/Rds	
9	Swans Fldgs	Insurance	
10	Howden	Industrial	
11	Rubicon	Industrial	
12	Braddock	Insurance	
13	E Rand Gold	Mining	
14	Alemed W	Industrial	
15	Fira Tech	Electrical	
16	Haden MacIn	Industrial	
17	Leeds	Textiles	
18	CIRE	Insurance	
19	Solentmin	Mining	
20	Waddington (P)	Print/Paper	
21	Utd Newspapers	Newspaper/Pub	
22	Cosplay	Building/Rds	
23	SSS Group	Industrial	
24	Brown (P)	Diversify/Sus	
25	Park Foods	Foods	
26	Lamont	Textiles	
27	Plyus	Chem/Plas	
28	Crusby	Electrical	
29	Thornesons	Foods	
30	Higgs & Hill	Building/Rds	
31	TSB	Bank/Cash	
32	Scovell	Industrial	
33	Derrick Johnson	Building/Rds	
34	Aztec Fisheries	Foods	
35	Mayhew	Industrial	
36	Mins	Electrical	
37	Liberon	Mining	
38	Guinness	Breweries	
39	Burro	Paper/Print	
40	Crest Nicholson	Building/Rds	
41	Zandpan	Mining	
42	Wolverhampton D	Breweries	
43	Macro	Electrical	
44	Brown & Tress	Industrial	
© Times Newspapers Ltd. Total			

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend					
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in Saturday's newspaper.					
MON					
TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Total

The winner of the weekly Portfolio Platinum prize of £4,000 is Mr Douglas Buttie, of Sherborne, Dorset.

No	Company	Price Widy	Net	Yld %	P/E
1	ABP	112	103	4.6	112
2	Abundant Ind	112	107	4.2	112
3	Abundant Ind	112	105	4.5	103
4	Abundant Ind	112	105	4.5	103
5	ABP Ltd of Ireland	103	105	2.8	103
6	ABP Ltd of Ireland	103	105	2.8	103
7	ABP Ltd of Ireland	103	105	2.8	103
8	ABP Ltd of Ireland	103	105	2.8	103
9	ABP Ltd of Ireland	103	105	2.8	103
10	ABP Ltd of Ireland	103	105	2.8	103
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92	ABP Ltd of Ireland	103	105	2.8	103
93	ABP Ltd of Ireland	103	105	2.8	103
94	ABP Ltd of Ireland	103	105	2.8	103

REPORTING THIS WEEK

Tesco struggles to serve package of stronger results

TESCO. Britain's second-largest food retailing group, will unveil only a modest rise in first-half profits as the supermarket industry struggles with depressed consumer confidence and falling food price inflation.

Nick Bubb, at Morgan Stanley, the American securities house, has pencilled in first-half pre-tax profits, due tomorrow, of £255 million, up from £229.6 million last time. Market forecasts range from £245 million to £260 million. An increased interim dividend of 2.2p (2p) a share is predicted.

The group, which is headed by Sir Ian MacLaurin, should report like-for-like sales growth of about 3 per cent in the first half. However, with food price inflation running at about 2.5 per cent, this would only imply a marginal volume gain. The tone of Sir Ian's statement, therefore, is likely to contain a note of caution on second-half trading. Analysts are concerned that all food retailers suffered over the summer, but Tesco is thought to have been more affected than J Sainsbury and Argyll Group, which runs the Safeway chain.

Analysts say Tesco's relative sales weakness against its two chief competitors is due to the poor performance of its newer stores, a fall in its competitive pricing and Tesco's higher proportion of non-food sales. Attention will focus on what Tesco says about current trading and future prospects.

Morgan Stanley currently forecasts full-year pre-tax profits of £575 million (£545 million), while others are looking for nearer £600 million.

Analysts will pay close attention to Tesco's plans concerning its store-opening programme and whether they will be scaled down. The current programme at Tesco, which has about 400 stores, stands at about 28 new stores opening this year, against 24 stores last year. But with each opening estimated to cost about £30 million, this puts annual capital expenditure at more than £900 million.

TODAY

MAI. The advertising and money-brokering group, is expected to turn in final pre-tax profits of £69 million (£66.3 million), according to UBS Phillips & Drew. Market forecasts range from £65 million to £70 million. P&D says MAI's figures are likely to show a contrast between the

Docklands bankers may turn to Reichmann

BY ANGELA MACRAY

HEADLAM Group, the footwear and fabrics group that doubled in size with the purchase of a clutch of businesses from Hickson International earlier this year, is back on the acquisitions trail.

It is buying Beds Floor-covering Distributors, another Hickson company, for £671,000 in cash, paying £351,000 on completion and the balance in instalments. The consideration is equivalent to net asset value and the acquisition establishes a presence in the East Midlands.

Headlam is also believed to be negotiating another acquisition that may be announced before the interim results on Wednesday. Analysts anticipate a confident statement on current trading to underpin full-year profit forecasts of around £1.2 million before tax, compared with £321,000 in the previous full year.

The results reflect the progress made by Headlam since Graham Waldron became chairman last year.

The acquisition of the first batch of Hickson businesses was funded through a £6.1 million share offer at 58p a share. Subsequent acquisitions have been for cash, and the company has demonstrated a ruthless ability to walk away from deals instead of paying over the odds.

Shares in the company rose strongly after the cash call in thin trading, peaking at 98p, but have fallen away since then because of concern over the impact of a protracted recession on demand for its products. They are currently priced at 65p.

A prospective p/e of just under 16 would still appear to reflect a degree of confidence in the company's prospects, but the promise of lower interest rates, reviving consumer demand for household fabrics, could see the shares chased higher.

MARTIN BARROW

core money-brokering division, expected to be up 12 per cent at £44 million, and the rest of the group, with media, information and car finance doing badly.

INTERIM: Brent Chemicals International, Chester Waterworks Company, United Heel, Edinburgh Fund Managers, Helene Mandern Oriental International, Metalex Group, Microvitec, Ross Group, Russell (Alexander), Schroders, Unilever, Unilever Bryant Group, MAI, Refuge Group, Stalke.

TOMORROW

HAYS. The business services group chaired by Ronnie Frost, should turn in a solid performance, despite the recession. Final pre-tax profits are expected to be marginally ahead at about £57.5 million (£56.8 million), according to BZW. This will be Hays' first presentation to analysts since June's £37.5 million acquisition of Groupe FRIL, the French food and drink distribution company.

Trading results from Tarmac, Britain's biggest house-builder, will reflect the depressed conditions gripping the building materials, house-building, contracting and property sectors. Mark Hake, at Nikko, the Japanese securities house, expects Tarmac to report a first-half loss of about £10 million, against a profit of £18.2 million previously. The figures may also be hit by provisions and write-downs. A reduced interim dividend is anticipated.

Very strong trading in all divisions should help Next, the revitalised fashion retailing group headed by David Jones, unveil a jump in first-half profits to about £6.8 million (£200,000), according to Julie Ramshaw, at Morgan Stanley. An interim dividend of 5p (nil) is predicted. Overall like-for-like sales growth is thought to have reached 15 per cent in the first half. Despite the general malaise in the market, a very positive statement on prospects is anticipated.

INTERIM: British Fittings Group, Brixton Estate, Comac Group, Crossac, Easyclick, Hartsons Group, Jardine Matheson Holdings, Next, Norish, Saffield Resources, TT Group, Tarmac, Tesco, Woburnholme Link, Finlays, Cantors, Hays, Lloyd Thompson Group, Mucklow (A & J) Group.

ECONOMIC STATISTICS: Balance of payments, current account and overseas trade figures (August).

WEDNESDAY

BARRATT Developments, the housebuilder, is expected to report final pre-tax profits of £10 million, compared with



In the front line: Sir Colin Chandler, of Vickers, which is expected to suffer losses from Rolls-Royce Motor Cars

last time's provision-laden deficit of £105.9 million, according to Robert Donald, at County NatWest WoodMac.

A continuation of the difficult conditions seen last year is expected to push interim pre-tax profits before exceptional charge, a reduced dividend of 5p (8.9p) is anticipated.

INTERIM: Aran Energy, Ashley (Laura) Holdings, BSG Interna-

tional, British Aerospace, Clyde Petroleum, Copymore, Costain Group, Dagenham Motors, Dencon Group, Headline Group, Henderson Highland Trust, Jardine Strategic Holdings, IAS Optimum Income Trust (O), ISA International, Pitman Garnett, Secure Trust Group, Spirex-Sarco, Travis Perkins.

PRIVATE: Barratt Developments, Bennett & Fountain, Gert (Shri), Economic statistics: Building soci-

eties monthly figures (August), cross-border acquisitions and mergers (second quarter), construction new orders (July), provisional gross domestic product (second quarter) (including analyses of expenditure, income and output components).

THURSDAY

First-half pre-tax profits at

United Newspapers, the publisher of the *Daily Express*, *Sunday Express* and *Daily Star*, are expected to climb to £42 million (£38.6 million), according to UBS Phillips & Drew.

ANALYSTS expect half profits at Wm Morrison Supermarkets to advance to between £35 million and £37.5 million, up from £27 million last time.

Sandy Morris, at County NatWest, expects Vickers, the engineering group headed by Sir Colin Chandler, to report a first-half pre-tax loss of £6.5 million, against a deficit of £4.5 million last time, after £10 million of exceptional costs to cover restructuring charges at Rolls-Royce.

Market forecasts range from break-even to losses of £20 million. A reduced dividend of 2p (3.7p) is anticipated.

The group's Rolls-Royce Motor Cars will be responsible for most of the losses, as sales of Rolls-Royce and Bentley cars continue to be sluggish. County expects Rolls-Royce to make a trading loss of between £15 million and £20 million, with UK sales well down. Other units such as tank

manufacturing, Riva speed boats and Cosworth high performance engines, are seen trading satisfactorily, but Ross Caterpillar, the aerospace parts unit, could disappoint.

INTERIM: Amalgama Holdings, Appleby Group, Black (A&C), Cavendale Group, Era Group, Foreign & Colonial Pacific Investment Trust, Hampden Group, Hawlock Engineering, Book Publishing, Highcroft Investment Trust, Kintek Kelas, More O'Ferrall, Morrison (Wm) Supermarkets, Newshill, Spring Ram Corporation, Telematrix, United Newspapers, Vickers, Whatman, Yule Catto & Co.

PRIVATE: Davies (Dy), ECU Trust, EFM Dragon Trust, Lambert House Group, Murray Ventures, SWP Group, Sheldon Jones, Throgmorton, Dual Trust, Trace Computers.

ECONOMIC STATISTICS: Institutional investment (second quarter), new earnings survey 1992, part a: streamlined and summary analyses; description of the survey energy trends (July).

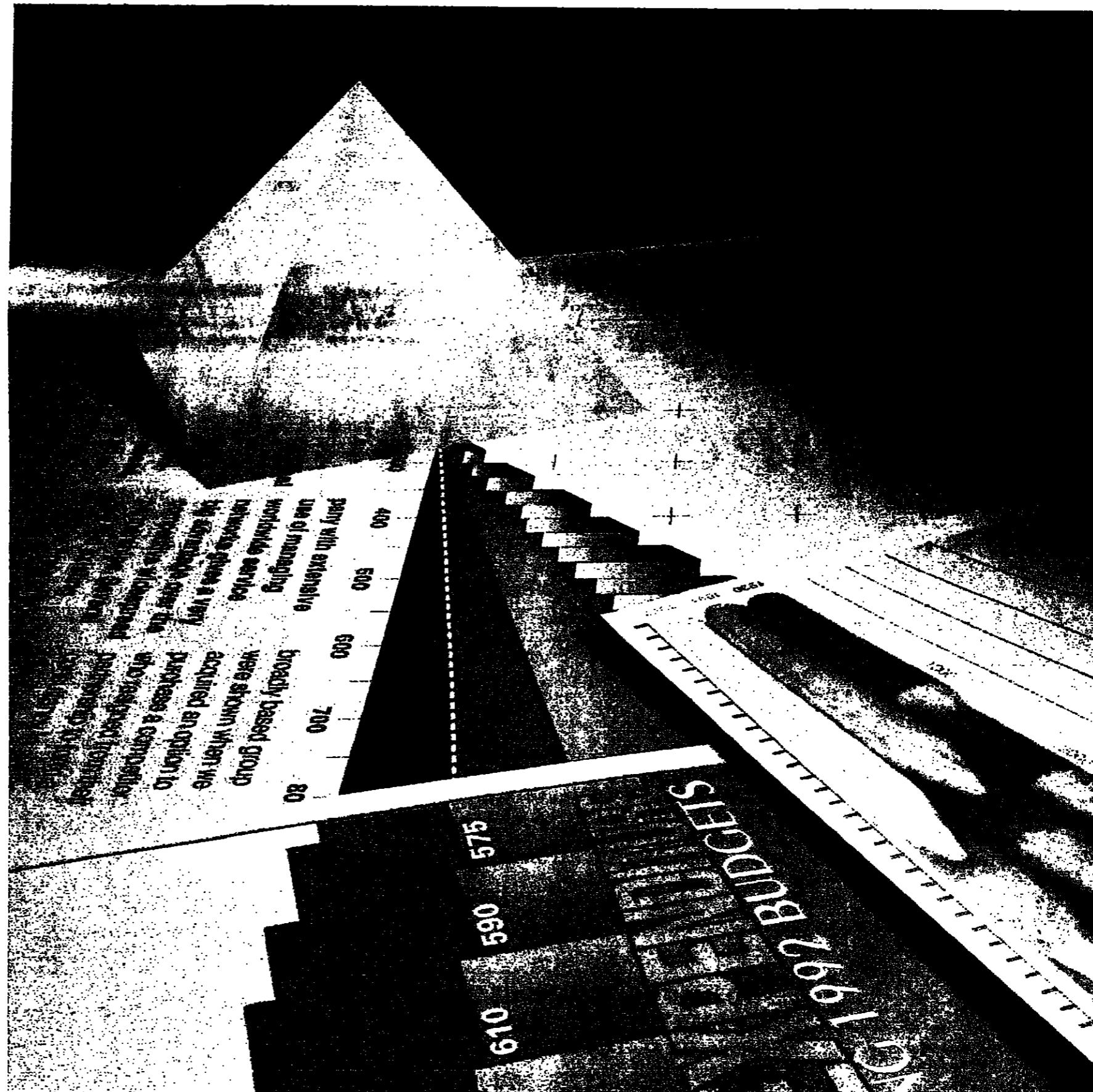
FRIDAY

INTERIM: Central Independent TV, Clayform Properties, Donlon Tyson, HTV Group, Mollins, Mowlem (M&C) & Co, Sentry Farming Group.

FINALS: Fortnum & Mason, Headway, Rowntree, Sheldon Jones, Waterman Partnership Holdings.

PHILIP PANGALOS

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MANAGEMENT EDUCATION & TRAINING

Academia faces commercial realities



Tailor-made company programmes, such as this PowerGen strategic course at Henley, are the fastest-growing area of management education. Can universities compete?

University business schools face difficulties reconciling their academic traditions with the demands of the marketplace. Michel Syrett reports

University-based business schools on both sides of the Atlantic are going through a prolonged identity crisis as they decide whether they want to remain higher education institutions providing an extensive range of undergraduate and graduate programmes, or become training consultancies offering a range of products and services dictated by the marketplace.

The efforts of many to keep a foot in both camps have been made more difficult by the revolution that has taken place in management education

during the past five years. The recession forced cutbacks among organisations best able to use the diagnostic skills of MBA-equipped managers, such as investment banks and management consultancies. In their place have come industrial employers unwilling or unable to recruit graduates in mid-career, and willing to invest in management education only if it focuses on tightly defined corporate ob-

jectives, like customer care, globalisation or quality management.

The executive education market is dominated by large public and private organisations that put out tenders for elaborate company-driven programmes to a wide range of suppliers, including not only business schools but independent training centres, management consultancies and business school academics operating as independents.

By competing in the growing market for tailored executive education, conventional schools are moving out of a sector where they enjoy a near-monopoly and into one where their academic traditions may be a liability rather than an asset. The problem is less acute in Europe, where university schools such as London, SDA Bocconi in Milan and Erasmus in Rotterdam have had to compete for some time with independents such as Ashridge Management College to help re-think their approach and, from next year, the school will

work harder to build long-term partnerships with its leading clients.

Co-operation within a university school's faculty is crucial if it is to compete effectively in this market. Access to leading "gurus" such as Michael Porter and RossBeth Moss Kanter at Harvard, Michael Tushman at New York's Columbia School of Business and Gary Hamel at London is one of the main reasons why companies opt for schools rather than consultancies.

George Rabstejnek, president of Harbridge House, the best known consultancy specialising in tailored programmes, says: "We are far better equipped to handle the process of analysing companies' needs. But we cannot compete with the brand image of schools like Harvard and Stanford, and that image is nearly always linked to the reputation of its faculty."

Yet the dependence of university schools on a small number of well-known names leaves them vulnerable. First, top professors are nearly always temperamental, notoriously difficult to manage if they do not approve of change. More serious is the fact that gurus operating independently often wind up competing with their own school, as large organisations running in

house programmes "cherry pick" the faculty they want from a variety of different institutions. It is one reason why Harvard, London, Insead and other international schools are investing heavily in developing new approaches to learning. Unless they are seen to be at the forefront of new thinking, they run the risk of being bypassed.

The final handicap is the parent university. Although the link can be a positive asset in attracting undergraduate and MBA students, it cuts very little ice with the purchasers of executive education.

Business schools often find themselves overstretched when trying to meet the demands of the sophisticated commercial market, while maintaining a commitment to extensive undergraduate and post-graduate programmes.

One of the reasons why, of the two university schools set up in Britain in the 1960s, London is now in the same league as international centres like Insead in France, is the level of autonomy it enjoys. George Bain, its principal, has been free to pursue an international strategy free from any constraints imposed by the University of London. His counterpart at Manchester, the other school, resigned in exasperation earlier this year at the level of interference from a university that was, he felt, denying him the opportunity to position his school in the same league.

British management centres are already taking action. Ashridge Management College in Hertfordshire has placed a bigger emphasis on individual learning in the executive programmes it plans for 1993. Ashridge's approach is based on careful diagnosis of each participant's needs before the course, a combination of individual tutoring and work in small groups at the college and a continuous evaluation of the individual's progress while they are on the programme and once they are back at work.

The college has set up a learning resource centre where participants on executive programmes can work with tutors on projects and areas of intellectual interest that they feel will develop the skills and knowledge they might lack.

Roffey Park Management Centre in Horsham, West Sussex, bases the whole of its approach to executive education on self-managed learning, a concept pioneered by its chief executive Ian Cunningham in the late 1970s when he was working for the North East London Polytechnic. Roffey set up an international self-managed learning centre this year. The centre aims to provide organisations throughout the world with the resources to help them encourage employees to manage their own development. A notable success has been Roffey's

driven approach to management education taken by companies during the recession but because it breathes new life into open programmes.

Peter Beddoes, Ashridge's dean, refutes the idea that open programmes are becoming a second-best option, suitable only for small and medium-size businesses that cannot afford to run their own in-company programmes.

"Although the recession has put a temporary halt to the movement of managers between companies," he says, "they are a growing consumer group that will continue to have a heavy influence on the purchasing of management education."

"We are recognising this in our new approach to marketing, which is targeted as much at managers who will be the participants as at the human resources professionals who are the purchasers."

WHAT THE LEARNERS WANT

Business schools are looking anew at their open programmes, in the light of the demand for tailored executive education. Just as company programmes focus on the strategic aims of the corporation, so the schools have decided that open programmes should concentrate more closely on the needs of individual participants. Harvard Business School reached this conclusion in its recent review of its education strategy.

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The work now undertaken at Ashridge and Roffey and at similar centres is welcome not only because it helps to ensure that new theories about learning will not be stifled by the task of managing education taken by companies during the recession but because it breathes new life into open programmes.

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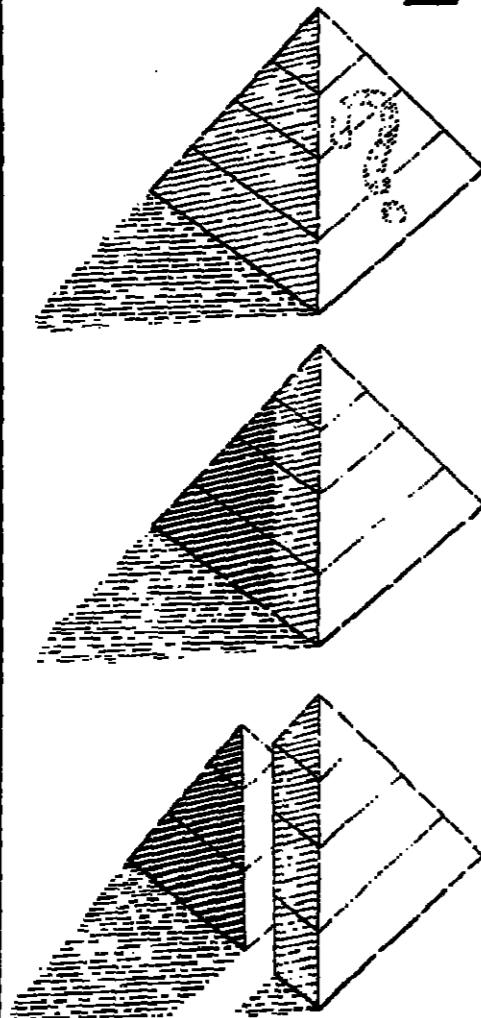


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The boom that did not quite happen

George Bickerstaffe explains why a potentially lucrative market in Eastern Europe failed to materialise, despite consumer demand

When the centrally planned economies of Eastern Europe began to break down in the late 1980s and it became clear that they would eventually move towards more market-based systems, many in the management education "industry" foresaw a potential boom market emerging.

That has not happened. There is undoubtedly a huge demand for management skills in all areas, but lack of hard currency and only modest funding by Western governments has meant that activity and expectations are low.

Today, the attitude among management education providers for former communist states is one of enthusiasm tempered with realism.

Though every country and region involves widely differing problems and potential solutions, the August 1991 coup attempt in the Soviet Union, the collapse of communism and the emergence of independent republics has been a key element in this reappraisal. But while the abortive coup certainly gave pause for thought about involvement in the area, it has also been the trigger for a significant change in the type of management development training being demanded.

Since the coup, a number of institutions note that more "real" man-

gers rather than party officials are attending programmes and that the emphasis is changing from being asked to help cope with the change to a market economy to an emphasis on how to deal with Western business. Inward investment is seen as essential.

The situation in the former Soviet Union has not, however, reduced the numbers of British institutions involved with providing

'Businesses and the schools must collaborate if they are to succeed in this marketplace'

ing management education to the region. Most of the leading schools, such as London, Manchester, Henley and Sundridge Park, have continuing programmes.

London now sends MBA students on short company projects in Russia; Manchester has developed its twinned-city link with St Petersburg to develop a course for entrepreneurs to help start up a

small business sector. Henley is helping develop an MBA programme for the St Petersburg International Management Institute; and Sundridge Park has run programmes, both in Britain and Russia, for 300 Russian managers since 1989.

The former polytechnic sector has also been very active and has scored some significant successes. The distance learning techniques of the Open Business School, which is part of the Open University, are seen as a way of educating and training large numbers of managers — and retraining and reorienting management teachers rapidly.

Most of the UK effort takes place through the so-called Know How Fund, a division set up inside the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in June 1989, originally in response to events then in Poland, but now covering the whole of the region.

The fund has a budget for 1992-93 of £50 million drawn from the Overseas Development Administration, and has so far approved 500 individual projects. It is generally seen as taking a well-balanced approach, but because it is essentially reactive, many believe that the British effort lacks some coordination. Many of the existing links that educational estab-

lishments have set up have been the result of direct personal contacts.

The difference between the British approach and that of many other Western countries is that there is little direct government involvement and direction of resource. Most work is done by putting projects to tender through the fund, which funds some academics can fragment effort.

According to Professor David Chambers at London Business School (LBS), "nobody really knows what every one is doing; that is part of the problem".

Professor John Chadwick, chief executive of Sundridge Park, believes that the lack of any real

concerted approach by "UK Ltd" is "unfortunate". Britain is very well regarded in Russia compared with some European countries, he says. "We also have tremendous language advantage and our mixed economy with its privatisation over recent years provides very good and relevant experience."

Even so, there is no real evidence that a lack of co-ordination has so far meant a squandering or duplication of effort.

LBS itself, for example, has concentrated on three of four specific areas and believes that is the approach all British institutions should take so as to maximise coverage.

Professor Chambers says increased co-ordination must mean collaboration between schools and that this is likely to increase in the future. He hopes also that Western companies involved in Russia and Eastern Europe will co-operate with the business schools by directing an element of their training through them.

This view is shared by Professor Ray Wild, the principal of Henley Management College.

"UK businesses and business schools must collaborate in meeting the challenges and needs of Eastern Europe if British entrepreneurs are to succeed in the world's last great new marketplace," he says. "Backed wherever possible by

government aid, these two sides of British industry must combine to achieve an agreed strategy or fund the risk of committing a great deal of expense and effort for negligible benefit."

With the likely increasing growth of the UK Know How Fund and the growing involvement of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the government funding to which Professor Wild refers is likely to become available.

But there is no doubt that involvement remains a high-risk operation. The brave new horizon has not been completely clouded, despite last summer's attempted coup, but it remains a challenging vista for courageous schools.

The helpful techniques of experts can sometimes drown in a sea of secrecy

Beware the jargon crew

The terms "competency" and "competence" are two of the most dangerous words in the vocabulary of personnel departments, especially when used in conjunction with "management". They have not merely been devolved by being used as terms covering all sorts of analysis of individuals and/or jobs, but also given somewhat conflicting interpretations.

Many of the approaches described as approaches to "competency" are red herrings in the struggle to improve British management quality. More than one personnel director has complained about his suspicion that "competency" is a term invented by consultants specifically to mystify and confuse clients enough to engender an insecure need for expensive and independent advice.

The field is divided into camps, which, in simple terms, could be described as the "traiants" (competency) versus the "abilitists" (competence). The traiant approach, pioneered by Hay McBer, an American consultancy, looks at a set of high-achieving managers in a particular function and dismisses their success to traits such as "confidence to lead the way" or "co-operativeness to work with other people". The advantage of this, explains Paul Sparrow of the Manchester Business School, "is that the information cannot just be used for training purposes, but also for managing performance, running appraisals, developing careers, making selection decisions and determining pay".

In short, he concludes, apolo-

getically employing another jucious piece of jargon, for "total resourcing decisions".

Just how far this system has permeated British industry is difficult to assess. John Chadwick, chief executive of Sundridge Park, recalls chairing a conference on the subject a couple of years ago. "Speakers would admit to having introduced competencies but that was all. We will not tell you what they are because it has cost us a fortune to develop them", he would say. "Now," he says, "they may reveal their original findings, but not the latest results."

The "abilitists" approach, for managers, is championed in this country by the management charter initiative (MCI), "responsible for developing competence-based standards for all levels of management". It defines management competence as "the ability to perform management functions effectively in the workplace".

The standards provide benchmarks for judging competent performance. Examples of MCI competences are (under finance), "ability to draw and execute budget and financial plans" and (under operations) "monitoring, maintaining and improving service and product delivery".

The theory behind the MCI approach is laudable. As John



Critical Professor Gerry Randell

"a whole lot of people have looked at the MCI and walked away".

Professor Gerry Randell of the University of Bradford Management Centre has a refreshingly critical opinion of all this. In an open letter to what is now known as the Training, Enterprise and Education Directorate, the government department that

partially funds MCI, he pointed out that while it may be worthwhile to apply a "standards" philosophy to "shopfloor, shop and office workers where existing standards of behaviour can be quite reasonable, I firmly believe that it is inappropriate, wasteful of effort, and even dangerous to attempt this approach to management where the general standard, especially in the interpersonal area, is abysmal".

Professor Randell is also disparaging about the tailored "traiant" approach. "Each individual manager needs to do something different to do each job well," he says. "It is no wonder it does not work. They are not idiots, they're just misguided."

Between them, it is difficult to see how, in the real world, they can live without each other, and it is hardly surprising that many people use the terms "competence" and "competency" interchangeably, thereby creating their own mishmash of confusion. Competent (in the Penguin Dictionary definition "efficient") managers patently need traits and abilities. The word "skills" springs to mind as a convenient term that covers both.

CLARE HOGG

THE PEOPLE who hope to be able to lead Britain out of the recession and bestow on the country a finely tuned management-led industrial and business base are engaged in a private war.

Forget hallowed halls and gentle discussions led by academics. Today, the world of business colleges and consultancies is as raw, rough and cut-throat as any boardroom

battle. Information technology has made the world smaller, so British business schools have no home-grown monopoly. They are either players in the global game or they are nothing. They either offer top-of-the-pile relevant and practical expertise or they are dead.

Obviously, it is the stronger competitors that will survive. Lesser institutions that have considered MBA courses a gateway to financial salvation are, some industrialists say, due for a big kick in the teeth.

Increasingly, the trend is to tailored partnerships between schools and agencies and big public and private sector employers, which has sharpened perceptions on both sides.

Leading companies spend time and money on honing the skills of senior managers and expect them to return from their courses with skills sharpened. This increases pressure on business schools to ensure that teaching staff have emerged from the trenches of academia and gone over the top. As Dr Jeff Ramsbottom of Manchester Business School says, "I would never put a raw academic in front of a class of senior

Battle for survival in the college wars

British business schools are fiercely competing for international custom

managers. He would be skinned alive".

The great question for companies is why bother to send senior managers to schools or consultancies — why not train them in-house? The answer seems to be that both need each other.

Setting up a specialised management training course involves companies in huge outlay; often it is cheaper to form a partnership with an established business school.

As industry itself has to fight to survive, there is a danger that businesses will seek to undermine the integrity of business schools and organisations.

This is well understood by Professor Ray Wild, Henley Management College's principal.

pal, who says: "The number of management education providers is growing faster than the market and fears about quality may be justified in many instances. It is becoming largely customer-driven, as the various institutions vie for the best students and the big corporate sponsors.

"Running programmes for companies need not be a conflict between meeting companies' short term needs and satisfying academic standards. Companies are not trying to take over the curriculum, which would not be in their interests, and good business schools cannot be threatened."

John Hart, the personnel director of PowerGen, which has linked with Henley to dev-

elop a management culture separate from the old nationalised CEBG from which it originated, says that even for a company of such potential profitability, it would have been difficult to justify having a team of top management experts permanently on staff. He was happy to develop links with a prestige management college.

George Mann, Digital Equipment's European development and education manager, claims that some business schools are in crisis. "They have not had a conceptual breakthrough for more than 30 years and are too disconnected from the business system," he says.

Jerome Foster, dean for executive education at the London Business School, believes an important element for any company using its services is "quality assurance". One of its leading customers is Heineken, proving, one supposes, that business schools can sometimes reach the parts that in-house training cannot.

TIM JONES

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New opening? The fall of the Berlin Wall and the communist regimes did not create the opportunities that were first predicted

Time to think laterally

Michel Syrett talks to IPM's director about learning techniques

Geoff Armstrong, newly appointed director general of the Institute of Personnel Management, is worried about the state of what is termed "the learning organisation". As chief of Britain's leading professional association for human resource managers, he fears that his members are not taking a strong enough lead in guiding companies towards flexible training, in which managers are given greater control over what they learn.

Mr Armstrong sees this as vital if organisations in the public and private sectors are to cope with the commercial pressures of the 1990s.

"Commercial companies are coming to terms with the demands of an international market, but they should think globally yet act locally," he says. "This means that managers have to be able to respond to the shifting needs of customers in countries and regions far removed from the boardroom, making the best use of centralised company resources such as research and development facilities and cross-boundary marketing departments."

"Move out of the commercial sector, and the need for resourceful managers is even greater. The government is saying that public organisations are now independent agencies or trusts responsible for new standards of service, which, in theory at least, are dictated by their local consumers rather than by Parliament.

"In a decade when managers in the public sector have already gone through enough change to last them a lifetime, they are being pushed into this new arena without the skills they need to define what

constitutes good service and how they, as the key instigators of reform on the ground, can go about achieving it."

Mr Armstrong argues that while the concept of self-managed learning is accepted in principle by employers, and the technology is available to help them introduce it, they are not achieving the right balance between liberating managers in how they plan their careers and providing a well-defined context in which this development takes place.

Some companies, he says, are paying only lip service to the idea of self-developed learning, allowing managers too little discretion in deciding what they should learn as well as how. Others fail to harness the energy and commitment of their newly empowered managers to properly defined corporate objectives.

Mr Armstrong was able to put his view into practice when, as group executive director of Standard Chartered Bank, he pioneered an ambitious company master of business administration programme with Henley Management College, aimed at transforming the bank from being one run predominantly by expatriates to one managed by a truly international team.

Eighteen managers from 12 countries took part in the first programme last year. Participants studied at home, using portable computers to help them communicate with each other, their tutors and in-company trainers through Henley's "global conferencing system".

To link individuals' development to the corporate aims of the programme, participants are required to do personal projects connected with their own work, and receive support



A step in the right direction: Geoff Armstrong

from in-house mentors.

"The projects are the important connection between the two stakeholders in the learning process," Mr Armstrong says.

"They ensure that both the bank and the individual take away something from the programme that will benefit them in the future."

Mr Armstrong sees human resources managers as a pivot to good learning, helping the board to define the skills and

attributes needed by managers to fulfil changing corporate requirements.

These managers ensure that the right resources are available both in terms of in-company training and outside help from schools and consultancies, to help individuals acquire them.

● Mr Armstrong will introduce the 45th institute conference and exhibition, at Harrogate on October 28-30. "Investing in People" will be a theme of the event.

Ashridge is taking the initiative in fulfilling a management need

Pioneers for a new type of centre

A dilemma facing management developers is how to "teach" international management when there is no established body of knowledge from which to draw and when businesses are more familiar with the issues than the providers themselves. Ashridge in Berkhamsted is one of the few schools trying to bite this particularly hard bullet by pioneering a new type of management centre.

Called the International Institute for Organisational Change-Ashridge, the new venture marks a radical departure from the traditional business school model. IOC-Ashridge does not offer open programmes; it describes itself as a "networking" organisation that acts as an "honest broker" between companies, helping them to meet and exchange experience, learn from up-to-date research which they and IOC-Ashridge have generated, then formulate solutions together.

The new centre, based in Archamps near the French-Swiss border, developed its remit through talks with international businesses earlier this year. It identified three main issues that international

companies need help with:

- Overcoming organisational and culture boundaries so that employees share information and experience;
- Identifying and developing employees who need to "think internationally", a group that typically extends far beyond a small number of expatriate managers;
- Developing new organisational structures, such as multicultural and multifunctional project teams, that enable businesses to be more fluid and

conferENCES are not the answer because businesses simply present their successes; consortiums often do not work because of the difficulty of creating trust among members and ensuring that one or several companies do not take control of the agenda."

IOC-Ashridge is trying to create collaboration by offering a combination of what it calls "action research" and "knowledge-sharing networks". It offers the following services:

● Strategic trends research into issues affecting international companies. The first project, looking at the composition of international boards, has recently started. Companies that subscribe will receive four reports a year;

● International learning to

rum. One-day events examining issues thrown up by IOC-Ashridge's research projects. These are likely to cost £400 and will involve a maximum of 20 companies with shared problems and concerns.

- Action-based learning. This service is a combination of tailored research and consultancy. The centre plans to help companies identify the issues within its own organisation generated by change and internationalisation;
- International management development alliance. The centre will help companies draw up development plans for individual international managers.

Businesses and other management institutes are likely to keep a close eye on the experiment. The businesses will want to know whether IOC-Ashridge can really develop the type of close, trusting network of companies that is so vital to its goal of disseminating learning and experience. They will also scrutinise whether IOC-Ashridge's "research" really is of immediate practical use.

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Vaughan Freeman tries out joystick steering



At the tiller: Dr Lief Olsson of Saab demonstrates the new cockpit

Time to uninvent the wheel

Despite seatbelts and airbags, steering wheels and steering columns still account for most serious and fatal injuries in road accidents. The top rim of the steering wheel lacerates the forehead and breaks the nose, while the steering column — a spear aimed at the driver's chest — shatters the sternum.

What better way to improve chances of survival in a smash than to get rid of the steering wheel, introducing instead an aircraft-style joystick mounted out of harm's way? With its long history of aircraft production, Saab has turned to the joystick as a safe alternative to the steering wheel.

The system, which could be in general use within a decade, incorporates "steer-by-wire", which eradicates mechanical linkages to the steered wheels, and instead uses a microprocessor and electro-hydraulic links. Instead of a steering wheel, there is a joystick mounted in the centre of the dashboard and jutting out between the driver and passenger seats. This is on a telescopic shaft, which can be pulled in or out to suit the driver.

Joystick movement sends electronic messages to a central microprocessor, which activates servo-motors, which in turn control the steering servo-cylinders electro-hydraulically. Sensors detect outside influences such as

gusting side-winds or rutting of the road surface, and the system can be programmed to wipe out such "signal noise", which is known to tire the motorist.

The dashboard dials and other controls are easily visible, and reversing is less awkward, because the joystick is much easier to operate than a steering wheel when looking over one's shoulder.

But a steering wheel helps to keep drivers in touch with the road, giving them the feel of conditions outside. So Saab is now looking at ways of compensating for the somewhat dead feel of the joystick.

The new system is profoundly disorienting at first, and the joystick feels inadequate. Small springs offer the wrist some resistance to push against, but at first steering is jerky and bumpy. The temptation is to rotate the wrist too much, which

sends the front wheels spinning from lock to lock.

On the move though, steering is more gradual and therefore feels more natural. The resting arm — with no wheel to hold onto — gravitates to the door handle to act as a balance to the arm operating the joystick. But it soon becomes apparent that the system is great fun. For a generation of younger motorists brought up on computer games using joysticks, it should present no problems at all.

The joystick feels inadequate and disorienting at first

Every new car on sale in British showrooms will soon carry a small box of precious metals deep beneath the bonnet. The box, packed with platinum and rhodium, is the main element in the government strategy to clean up exhaust emissions from Britain's 20 million petrol-driven cars.

Legislation requires that from January 1 all new cars on sale have a catalytic converter. The converter uses its metals to soak up as much as 90 per cent of the toxic exhaust gases that previously have been pumped into the atmosphere.

Even the most efficient internal combustion engine leaves lethal gases in its wake. After petrol and air have been exploded in the cylinders, the residue pushed out of the exhaust contains three main groups of gases — unburnt hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides.

These gases pollute the atmosphere of towns and cities, accelerate the onset of asthma and other chest diseases and blacken buildings with layers of dirt.

Carbon monoxide is colour-

Makers could be left with 50,000 non-catalyst cars

less and odourless but depletes the ozone layer and turns to carbon dioxide, one of the main contributors to global warming. Hydrocarbons add to acid rain, and react with ultraviolet light to increase the risk of photo-chemical smog. Nitrogen oxides are a main cause of acid rain, which defoliates trees, causes respiratory diseases and erodes some of Europe's most historic buildings.

The catalytic converter is the first practical way of cutting exhaust fumes radically in the absence of any realistic alternative.

Electric cars are unlikely to be popular until somebody improves battery technology, which at present limits their range and performance.

However, the legislation on

All new cars must have converters next year to keep down emissions. Kevin Eason looks at the implications



years after petrol cars in the United States, Japan and Switzerland adopted the catalyst as the quickest answer to growing pollution from cars.

Some European manufacturers laboured hard to avoid the implementation of legislation requiring catalysts, preferring to pursue lean-burn technology, which means only decreasing the amount of petrol burned in the cylinders and increasing the air, leading to lower emissions.

The road to lean-burn was fraught with problems. Increasing the amount of air in the mixture caused engines to run rough so that more servicing time was needed. While Europe fiddled with lean-burn technology, 20 million petrol cars in Britain were still leaving behind huge amounts of pollution.

The legislation, from the European Community, has made British car makers worry that they will be left with stocks of between 30,000 and 50,000 non-catalyst cars by the January 1 deadline, even though they have had almost two years to prepare for the change.

New car buyers, who will find that from January 1 they have no choice but to buy a car with a catalyst, will be charged on average £400 more for the equipment. The high price comes not only from the contents of the box, principally the precious metals, but also from the extra technology needed to ensure that the converter works properly.

Early converters were crude and sapped power from en-

gines, forcing manufacturers to come up with bigger, more fuel-guzzling power packs, effectively defeating the object of the exercise.

Now they are designed so that they do not restrict the flow of exhaust gases. Sophisticated electronic fuel injection also guarantees that exactly the right combination of petrol and air are fed into the cylinder for effective combustion before the residual gases go to the converter.

The converter, made usually of a cellular ceramic substrate, has a surface area of about 250,000 sq ft for gases to pass over, equivalent to two soccer pitches enclosed in a box about 1 ft long and 9 in wide.

Only one or two grams of precious metals are needed to carry out the main tasks. The platinum, along with palladium, turns unburnt hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide into carbon dioxide and water vapour, and the rhodium converts nitrogen oxides in nitrogen and water.

The benefits are immediate. The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders estimates that 90 per cent of car miles by 2002 will be "clean".

Toyota is planting trees to soak up carbon dioxide

Even if the car population grows to 27 million, the emissions will be equivalent to those produced by only 8.5 million cars today and half of 1989 levels.

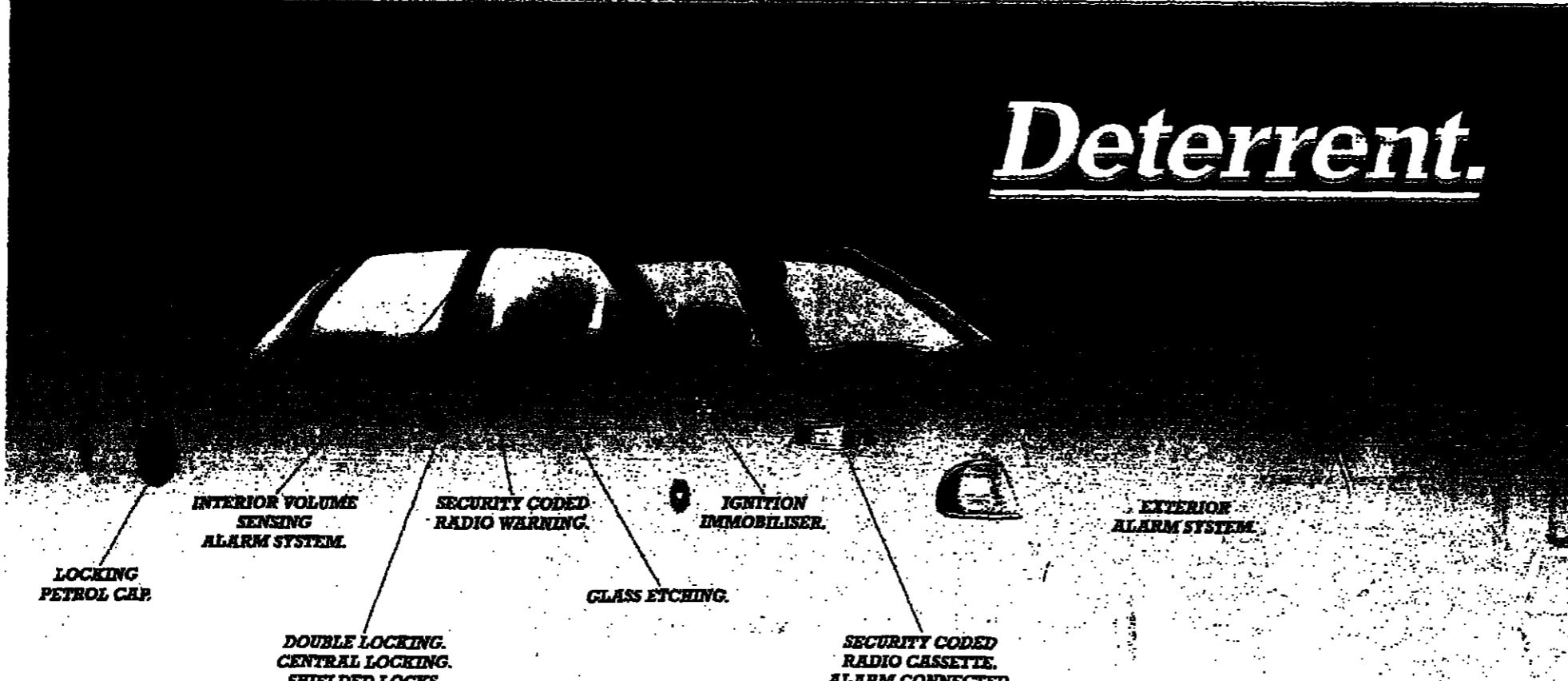
One drawback is that carbon dioxide output is increased by between 5 and 25 per cent but manufacturers say that is a problem they can tackle by improving fuel economy and employing some novel thinking. Toyota, for example, says that one way to soak up carbon dioxide is to plant more trees. Trees and plants soak up carbon dioxide and carry out their own piece of natural conversion by breathing out oxygen.

Toyota is leading the way by opening a forestry division and planting thousands of trees around its new UK plant at Burnaston, Derbyshire.

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The new-look dashboard has been redesigned and has improved ergonomics. And, of course, all models are equipped with ABS.

No Granada has ever looked more attractive to own. Or less attractive to steal.

Call now free on 0800 111 222 for further information or the location of your Ford dealer.

**The new
Granada Saloon**



*Everything we do
is driven by you*

Sitting comfortably for the drive-on movie

It is the moment when the teeth are set on edge and even the most reasonable parent explodes. After loading enough holiday luggage to fill the hold of a reasonable-sized superlifter, the family is finally settled in the back seat and the long journey begins. Within five minutes, the first tiny voice calls: "Are we there yet?"

The wonder of travel is that the asyums are not full of gibbering wrecks who have cracked under the strain of holiday car journeys. But relief is at hand — at a price. And it comes from a combination of technology and the wondrous sedative of television.

Those cartoons which have even the most hyperactive child contentedly sucking its thumb and gawping at the antics of anthropomorphised animals can now make the journey with you.

Philips is demonstrating a new television and video package which fits neatly into the car.

Using a Mitsubishi Shogun as the test vehicle, Philips has tucked a full-sized video-recorder under the front passenger seat, and a tiny 4in sq colour television on a swan neck is sited between the rear seats.

In-car television has yet to take off in Britain although — inevitably — it is big business in Japan, which is now the home of modern motor technology.

There is still no reliable way to catch a television station while on the move, but video is a good alternative for the driver who wants to keep his or her back-seat passengers entertained.

The cost is high — £599 for the television and £499 for the video — but Philips says that customers who buy Mitsubishi Sho-

guns, for example, order an average of £5,000 worth of extras for their new vehicles.

The concentration is now on gadgetry, and the Philips Shogun is packed with stereo equipment worth about £1,500, including a six-disc CD player, nine-channel graphic equaliser and 150-watt bass tube located in the boot, which produces a thunderous boom.

Junior passengers mean a good reception for in-car entertainments



Back-seat delight: the Philips TV and video are now available to car passengers

The equipment is not just for the enthusiast, according to Andrew Burstein, a Philips spokesman:

"People, particularly those who use leisure vehicles to a large extent, want more entertainment facilities for use over long periods in the car," he says.

"It is a growing market, and we will see more concentration on good good hi-fi systems and televisions in the future."

Few drivers understand the wonders of woofers and tweeters, nor do they want to know, according to Mr. Burstein. But on the other hand, the demand for high quality reproduction of compact discs and tapes means that motorists want to be sure their equipment will work.

A key new feature to emerge in recent years is the radio data system, which actively searches for the best radio signal available to the car as it moves.

Listening to Radio 4 on a two-hour journey from London to the Midlands, for example, the tuner has to be set to three different frequency ranges. But this system has banished the need to twiddle knobs as the signal fades away, and should put a stop to the howls of anger from those anxious not to miss even a minute of *The Archers*.

KEVIN EASON



The way forward: Trafficmaster, the in-car system, is updated every three minutes, enabling drivers to plan

Sensors will steer you past the jams

Navigational aids could revolutionise route planning.

David Young reports

Drivers who leave a motorway at the wrong junction spend frustrating time getting back on course. Such delays can be as costly and dangerous as they are unnecessary. The technology now exists to help the business driver to avoid such mistakes and it is developing so fast that it could soon be installed in most cars for the price that many pay for in-car entertainment.

Britain has taken a lead with the development and introduction of the Trafficmaster system, which uses sensors mounted on motorway bridges and flyovers to detect traffic problems and beam the information to a dashboard screen. This enables drivers to have a constantly updated picture of traffic flow on the motorway so that they can select other routes. Drivers will be able to plan journeys missing trouble spots and avoiding stress.

The transport department licensed Trafficmaster this year after General Logistics, the developer, had operated it for an 18-month trial on motorways in the London area. The Transport and Road Research Laboratory had done extensive research and discovered from trial users how it had changed their journey patterns.

The laboratory considered the design of the display units and how easily and safely they could be read. Unlike

radio technology will also be useful on cross-border journeys in Europe. Companies such as Bosch are well advanced with sophisticated radios that take the radio data system (RDS) a stage further.

RDS allows drivers to set their radios so that traffic information broadcasts automatically interrupt their chosen programme, tape or CD player. Such systems make existing broadcasts much more useful but the system being developed by Bosch would allow the information broadcast digitally, to be stored on a memory circuit and called up when the driver wants it.

Previous messages broadcast when the car was parked can be retrieved and on the Continent the Blaupunkt Traveller system will enable drivers to hear road information in the language of their choice.

A card slotted into the radio receiver black box translates messages transmitted in a standard form. The system will also enable drivers to select information for the area in which they are travelling or over a wider area. An additional facility built in will enable a driver to key in a coordinate of his destination that sets the radio automatically to provide traffic information along the likely route.

Dirty air cleaned in the engine

A car that removes smog from air is now here. The air emitted by the vehicle's computer-controlled engine management system is cleaner than when it was sucked in. It also causes less pollution running from New York to Los Angeles than a lawnmower cutting grass for two hours. A demonstration of Saab's Trionic engine management system and direct ignition proves that such a car scrubs clean the traffic-polluted air that it takes in.

Saab engineers plugged the exhaust from a 40-year-old two-stroke car emitting vile blue smoke straight into the air intake of a Saab 9000 fitted with the Trionic equipment.

A pollution sensor was set up in the new car's exhaust. Pollution readings were shown to be a fraction of those of the fumes being pumped in.

The Trionic system means Saab's new generation of vehicles complies with existing California emission levels, the toughest in the world, and with those proposed for 1999. Trionic uses a 32-bit microprocessor capable of making two million calculations a second and more powerful than the processors in the Apollo capsule that put man on the Moon.

The Trionic microprocessor controls engine combustion by simultaneously monitoring and adjusting the ignition, timing, fuel injection and turbo boost pressure hundreds of times a second. The microchip at the heart of the system was first developed by the world's largest car maker, General

Trionic purifier is standard in two Saab models

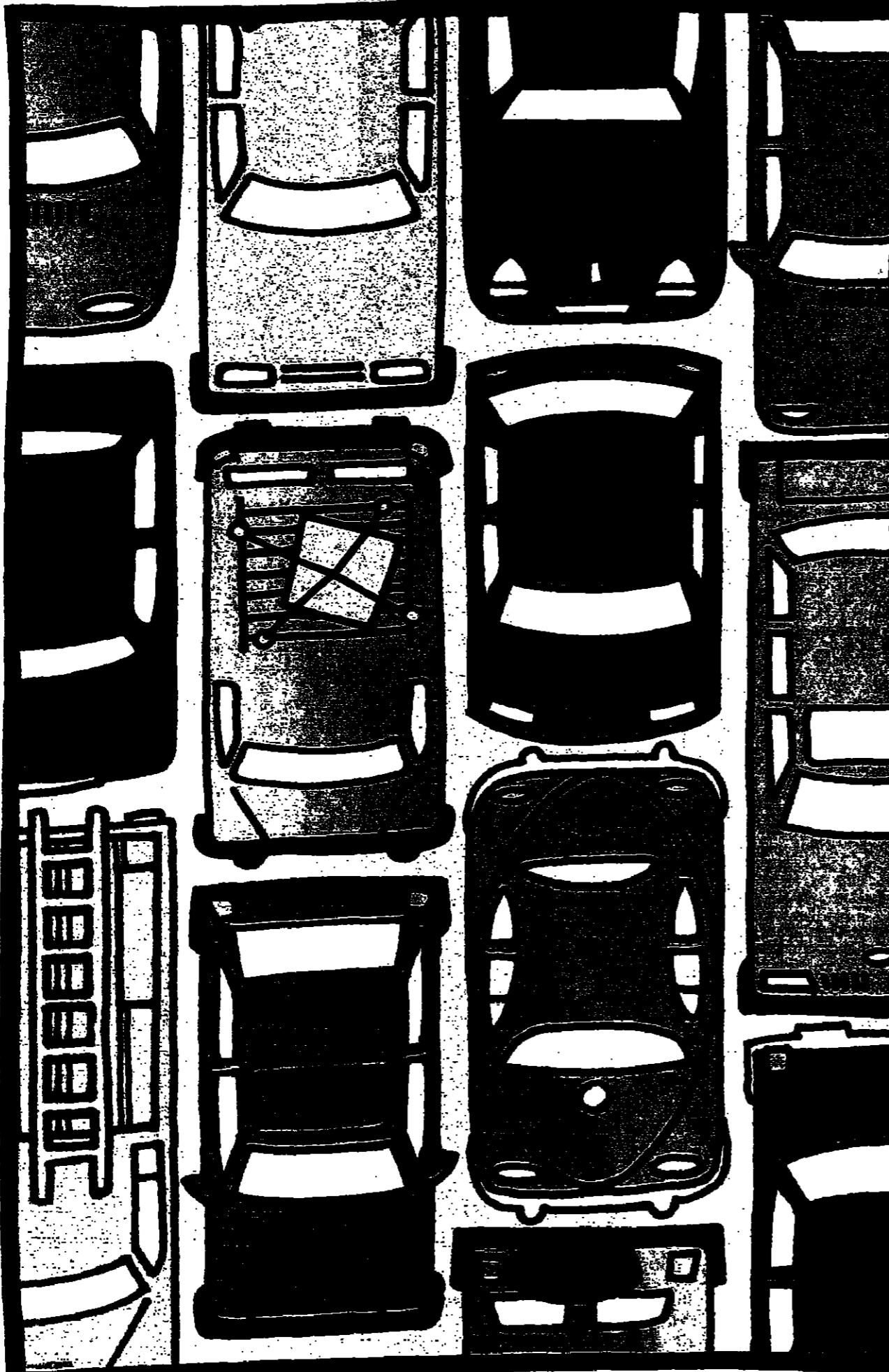
Motors of America. When GM took a 50 per cent stake in Saab in 1990 the chip became available to Saab engineers, who have advanced it significantly.

Together with Trionic Saab uses direct ignition, which gives a more reliable multi-spark at every plug. The condition within every combustion chamber is monitored for optimum performance using a "super sensor".

The engine management system is warned of misting so that it can alter timing, fuel injection and boost pressure to achieve best performance.

Trionic is now fitted as standard to the 1993 model year Saab 9000 CS and 9000 CD 2.3 litre turbo models.

VAUGHAN FREEMAN



If we all drove diesel, we'd have less to fume about.

Think back to when you were last caught in that long tailback.

You, doubtless, were fuming. Unfortunately, so was your car.

Of course, the ultimate solution to air pollution would be to stop driving altogether. Given that you can't do that, you can at least drive diesel.

You see, given that Carbon Dioxide is a major contributor to the greenhouse effect, a diesel car actually emits about 20% less CO₂ per mile than a catalytic converted petrol car.

A diesel engine also burns fuel more efficiently than a petrol engine. That means less carbon monoxide and fewer hydrocarbons in the air.

And a more efficient engine means more miles per gallon, particularly on short

journeys around town.

For instance, on a typical urban journey of 2 miles from a cold start, a petrol car can use up to 50% more fuel than its equivalent diesel.

So why, you may well ask, hasn't everybody embraced the obvious environmental benefits of diesel in this country?

Lucks has. In fact, we've pioneered new diesel fuel injection systems for major car manufacturers which not only improve power characteristics and fuel efficiency, but also help to significantly reduce emissions.

Think about that next time you're caught in traffic. It should come as a breath of fresh air.

diesel

Lucks Automotive International Headquarters, Stratford Rd, Shirley, Solihull, West Midlands B90 4LA

The new
Granada Saloon

Record leap earns Britain's first title at world junior athletics championships

Smith conquers new heights for gold

FROM DAVID POWELL
ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT
IN SEOUL

TWO of the world's most powerful sports officials were on the phone to each other yesterday when Steve Smith, a student from Liverpool, butted in. "I say, Mr Samanarch," Primo Nebiolo, the head of world athletics, said to the leader of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). "Our high jump winner here has just jumped three centimetres more than the Olympic winner in Barcelona." Or words to that effect.

Nebiolo, president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, was watching Smith in the world junior championships while talking shop with Juan-Antonio Samaranch, the IOC president. The presidents' business was interrupted by sports talk when Smith, 19, spread his name all across the record books with a jump of 2.37 metres.

It gave him the British and Commonwealth records, a share of the world junior record and the highest clearance outdoors by any athlete in the world this year. But, most important of all it installed Smith as world junior champion, Britain's first gold medal-winner on the last of five days' competition. "The height means a lot but the title means a lot more," Smith said. "I can't describe how I feel."

To win, Smith had to beat the Olympic bronze medallist, winner, Tim Forsyth, of Australia. It was an absorbing encounter and the nerve of the young Briton in pushing the bar up to 2.33, after two failures at 2.31, was admirable, especially as similar tactics in the Olympics had failed him. In Barcelona, he missed twice at 2.31, tried 2.34 for his third attempt and was denied the silver medal when he clipped the bar with his heels. So he finished twelfth.

Undeterred, he tried again here. "It was playing on my mind that the same thing could happen but I would far rather have a first-time clearance at 2.33 than a last-time clearance at 2.31," he said.

Personal sense meant everything to athletes and Smith managed three in half an hour. He started the competition as a 2.31 jumper and followed his 2.33 with second-time clearances at 2.35 and 2.37. Forsyth, matching Smith in courage if not in success, moved on to 2.35 after failing once at 2.33, then, failing that, chose 2.37 for his final attempt.

The bar went down and Smith was champion. We turned to watch him celebrate

MEDALS

	G	S	B	Tot
China	8	3	2	14
United States	4	3	2	9
United Team	4	2	5	11
Romania	4	1	1	6
Kenya	3	2	2	7
Germany	2	5	5	12
Cuba	2	4	1	7
Brazil	2	2	2	4
Ethiopia	2	0	0	2
Peru/Bolivia	2	0	0	2

but there was no emotion: he was swinging a bottle of water. Equanimity gone mad? "I did not know I had won because I was not taking much notice of what he was doing," Smith said. "I was just concentrating on jumping my best."

Smith began in athletics as an 800 metres runner but "didn't enjoy it". He remembered his younger years. "As kids, we used to play 'higher-and-higher' with a rope and I used to win that." So high jump it was. Mike Holmes, his coach, who got the first hug, praised Smith's fearless, competitive nature. "I was terrified at 2.33 but I should have known," Holmes said. "Last-time clearances are a bit of a feature for him."

So Smith performed the perfect team captain's role, just as Linford Christie and Sally Gunnell had in Barcelona. His best soldier was Darren Campbell, who took his medal tally to three with a gold in the 4x100 metres relay after sivers at 100 and 200 metres.

Allyn Condon, Campbell and Jamie Baulch combined on the first three legs to leave the last as a formality for Jason Fergus. Their time, 39.21sec, was a European junior record. The quartet has now been asked to make itself available to go directly to Cuba to run for Britain in the World Cup.

It is understood that Frank Dick, Britain's chief coach, is having trouble putting together a senior squad. If the juniors go, they want to go as a job lot. "We would prefer to run as a team," Baulch said. A relay team without Christie? Surely not.

Results, page 33

Bubka goes clear for another world record

TOKYO: Sergei Bubka, an Olympic failure in Barcelona last month, leapt to his 32nd world record in the pole vault here when he cleared 6.13 metres. The Ukrainian, 28, who easily cleared 5.60 and 5.80 metres on his first attempts, bettered the recent 6.12 record he set in Italy by one centimetre on his third attempt.

The bar went down and Smith was champion. We turned to watch him celebrate



Victory parade: Smith enjoys a lap of honour after his victory in the high jump in Seoul yesterday

McColgan returns in emphatic style

LIZ McColgan took the first steps on the road to Atlanta in Tyneside yesterday when she won at the inaugural world half-marathon championships, staged in conjunction with the Great North Run, in a time of 1hr 8min 53sec.

But while the performance showed that her long-term potential lies on the road,

specifically the marathon, McColgan has no intention of abandoning the track until after the 1996 Olympic Games.

McColgan, 28, said: "Women don't reach their peak until they are 30 or 32, so why move up from the 10,000 metres when I have not reached my peak?"

Blood tests taken after

McColgan returned from the Olympics showed that she had been suffering from anaemia when she finished fifth in Spain. "It wasn't the real Liz McColgan you saw in Barcelona," she said.

"It was the worst I have ever felt. At least this means the problem has been diagnosed

and sorted out. I am eager to prove a point," she said. Her next opportunity will be over the full marathon distance in Tokyo, on November 15.

Despite the withdrawal of Jill Hunter, with a leg problem, the British women still took silver medals. The men also won silver behind the Kenyans, for whom Benson Masya set a world-best time of 1hr 24sec.

RESULTS: Women: 1, E. McColgan (GBR), 1hr 8min 53sec; 2, P. McColgan (GBR), 1hr 10min 21sec; 3, R. Munoz (ESP), 1hr 10min 38sec; 4, A. Cetina (Peru), 1hr 10min 52sec; 5, M. Asahi (Japan), 1hr 10min 57sec; 6, F. Flores (Peru), 1hr 10min 58sec; 7, S. Gheorghiu (Romania), 1hr 10min 59sec; 8, S. Poco (ESP), 1hr 10min 59sec; 9, N. Neaton (USA), 1hr 10min 59sec; 10, S. Rouse (USA), 1hr 10min 59sec; 11, P. Stevens (GBR), 1hr 10min 59sec; 12, J. Hunter (GBR), 1hr 10min 59sec; 13, S. Rouse (USA), 1hr 10min 59sec; 14, S. Rouse (USA), 1hr 10min 59sec; 15, S. Rouse (USA), 1hr 10min 59sec; 16, S. Rouse (USA), 1hr 10min 59sec; 17, D. Lewis (GBR), 1hr 10min 59sec; 18, P. Stevens (GBR), 1hr 10min 59sec; 19, C. McColgan (GBR), 1hr 10min 59sec; 20, M. Pinto (GBR), 1hr 10min 59sec; 21, S. McColgan (GBR), 1hr 10min 59sec; 22, G. S. Tadevosyan (USA), 1hr 10min 59sec; 23, R. Bond (USA), 1hr 10min 59sec; Men: 1, K. Tadesos (Ethiopia), 1hr 23min 30sec; 2, M. Tadesos (Ethiopia), 1hr 23min 30sec; 3, Benson Masya (Kenya), 1hr 23min 30sec; 4, Benson Masya (Kenya), 1hr 23min 30sec; 5, M. Muthoni (Kenya), 1hr 23min 30sec; 6, Benson Masya (Kenya), 1hr 23min 30sec; 7, D. Lewis (GBR), 1hr 23min 30sec; 8, P. Stevens (GBR), 1hr 23min 30sec; 9, S. Rouse (USA), 1hr 23min 30sec; 10, S. Rouse (USA), 1hr 23min 30sec; 11, S. Rouse (USA), 1hr 23min 30sec; 12, S. Rouse (USA), 1hr 23min 30sec; 13, S. Rouse (USA), 1hr 23min 30sec; 14, S. Rouse (USA), 1hr 23min 30sec; 15, S. Rouse (USA), 1hr 23min 30sec; 16, S. Rouse (USA), 1hr 23min 30sec; 17, S. Rouse (USA), 1hr 23min 30sec; 18, S. Rouse (USA), 1hr 23min 30sec; 19, S. Rouse (USA), 1hr 23min 30sec; 20, S. Rouse (USA), 1hr 23min 30sec; 21, S. Rouse (USA), 1hr 23min 30sec; 22, S. Rouse (USA), 1hr 23min 30sec; 23, S. Rouse (USA), 1hr 23min 30sec; 24, S. Rouse (USA), 1hr 23min 30sec; 25, S. Rouse (USA), 1hr 23min 30sec; 26, S. Rouse (USA), 1hr 23min 30sec; 27, S. Rouse (USA), 1hr 23min 30sec; 28, S. 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King's Loch set for overdue victory

HENRY Cecil, priming his big guns for an assault on the major targets this autumn, should be on the mark at Nottingham today with his fine-looking colt King's Loch.

A son of Salmon Leap, King's Loch was being spoken of as a possible Derby candidate this time last year after impressively winning his first five-length victory on today's course.

But King's Loch rather lost his way after being beaten by Ninja Dancer at the Ascot

October meeting, and is attempting to register his first success from three starts this term in the Canadian Pacific Graduation Stakes today.

After a creditable ninth behind Party Cited in a competitive Goodwood handicap, the Warren place three-year-old then travelled to Desavilliers last month for the valuable Flageolet d'Or, but failed to handle the bottomless ground and finished fifth behind Urban Sea.

Now conditions look to favour King's Loch, who should take advantage of the 6lb he

receives from Paul Kelleway's much-travelled Marcus Thorpe, who gained an overdue success in a Newcastle maiden event last month.

Cecil also saddles a promising newcomer, Kinchenjunga, for the Usher Walker Fillies' Stakes, but slight preference is for the more experienced Baydon Belle, who was putting in her best work at the finish when a close-up fourth behind Fair Maid Of Kent at

Leicester earlier this month.

For the nap, however, I rely on the David Morley-trained Ribbi to recoup recent losses in the Ferag RMO Maiden Stakes.

Ribbi was a warn order at 7-4 to make a winning debut at Thirsk last month, but, after a slow start, was always chasing the leaders and eventually finished third behind Lain Leader.

That experience will have done him good, and he should oblige at the expense of Gone Prospecting.

NOTTINGHAM

MANDARIN 2.00 Kentucky Rain.
2.30 RIBBI (nap).
3.00 Bagelino.
3.30 Spring To The Top.
4.00 Baydon Belle.
4.30 King's Loch.
5.00 Beauchamp Grace.

RICHARD EVANS: 2.30 RIBBI, 3.30 SAREEN EXPRESS (nap). Our Newmarket Correspondent: 4.00 Kinchenjunga, 4.30 KING'S LOCH (nap).

GOING: GOOD TO FIRM DRAW: 6F 15YD, LOW NUMBERS BEST SIS

2.00 GRACE HANDICAP (E2,721; 61 5yds) (17 runners)

1 (7) 54000-3 LYNNON'S LINNET 5 (F) (4 Smths) P. Eddery 4-12... C Dwyer 80
2 (11) 42000-5 EVERGLADES 82 (MSS Openhand) R. Charlton 4-9-12... Pat Eddery 80
3 (11) DA1432 AMETHYSTINE 13 (F) (M) J. Murphy 6-9-11... W Carson 80
4 (5) 605365 MOHINI 17 (G) (M) J. Murphy 6-9-11... L. Dettori 80
5 (6) 022625 NIGHT ASSET 10 (B) (F) (M) S. P. Doherty 3-8-5... Pad Eddery 80
7 (12) 50202 INDIAN ENDOWMENT 11 (F) (M) (4 Smths) R. Charlton 3-8-5... J. Wimperis 80
8 (7) 10000-4 MESS SHADWICK 40 (F) (M) (4 Smths) J. Murphy 3-8-3... J. Wimperis 80
10 (4) 10-000-4 KENTUCKY CITY 77 (F) (M) (4 Smths) J. Murphy 3-8-12... S. Denevan 80
11 (9) 305400 STRIP CARTOON 7 (G) (F) (M) (4 Smths) J. Murphy 3-8-5... H. Doffield 80
13 (6) 000000 LIGHTNING DECISION 7 (M) (F) (4 Smths) J. Murphy 3-8-5... S. Denevan 80
14 (10) 000200 MELONG PARROT 40 (F) (M) (4 Smths) J. Murphy 3-8-5... D. Wright 80
15 (8) 000200 RUBROWAN 7 (M) (F) (4 Smths) J. Murphy 3-8-5... J. Lowe 80
17 (14) 040000 BAMBURGH 13 (F) (M) R. Whittaker 3-7-7... D. Wright 80

Long handicap: Danica 7-4, Uschi-Jade 7-4.
BETTING: 4-1 Spring, 11-2 Kinchenjunga, 12-3 Sandown, 8-1 Melodic Habit, 10-1 Lure But, Lynden's Lure, Ma-Art, 12-3 Super Centro, 14-1 Kinchenjunga, 15-1 RIBBI, 16-1 No Corresponding Pace

FORM FOCUS

AMETHYSTINE 31 of 20 to Fascination Water in Lingfield (4) and 20 to Handicap with 100/1 odds. **LYNNON'S LINNET** 20 to 1 to 200/1 odds. **MELONG PARROT** 20 to 1 to 100/1 odds. **NIGHT ASSET** 4 of 31 of 12 to Hold Green in handicap (no firm) over course and distance. **SANDCASTLE CITY** 18 of 31 to Divine Pet in Bath (5), good handicap. **SHALAKO** 10 of 31 to Shalako in Sandown (7), good handicap. **Streaker**: AMETHYSTINE

2.30 EBF FERAS RMO MAIDEN STAKES (2-Y-O colts and geldings: 2,880; 6f 15yds) (8 runners)

1 (1) 006 AKENSEN 13 (F) (Shofer) D. Eddery 80
2 (4) 0 AZIAS 51 (F) T. Thomas Jones 9-0... R. Murphy 80
3 (7) 543203 GOLD FACE 18 (A) (Pye-Jean) R. Johnson-Hughes 9-0... W. Carson 80
4 (8) 055555 GONE PROSPECTING 6 (F) (M) C. Dwyer 80
5 (6) 084300 RIBBI 24 (F) (M) (4 Smths) R. Murphy 9-0... C. Dwyer 80
6 (8) 03 RIBBI 24 (F) (M) (4 Smths) R. Murphy 9-0... W. Carson 80
7 (6) 03 RIBBI 24 (F) (M) (4 Smths) R. Murphy 9-0... W. Carson 80

BETTING: 8-1 Riva, 7-2 Gone Prospecting, 12-2 Gold Face, 8-1 Shalako, 14-1 Glyn Miller, 20-1 others.

FORM FOCUS

GOLD FACE neck 2nd of 9 to Wishing Cap in Thirsk (5), good handicap. **GONE PROSPECTING** 2nd of 10 to 100/1 odds. **RIBBI** 2nd of 10 to 100/1 odds. **SHALAKO** 10 of 31 to Shalako in Sandown (7), good handicap. **Streaker**: RIBBI (nap)

3.00 NOTTINGHAM EVENING POST MAIDEN STAKES (2-Y-O colts and geldings: 2,880; 6f 15yds)

1 (10) 006 ARMENIAN COFFEE 21 (M) (App. Associate STL) J. Dunlop 9-0... M. Hills 80
2 (12) 556100 BALAGINO 18 (K) (M) R. Charlton 9-0... Pat Eddery 80
3 (9) 400000 COAST 41 (F) (M) (4 Smths) R. Charlton 9-0... C. Dwyer 80
5 (9) 3 DOCTOR 18 (F) (M) S. Jones 9-0... Pat Eddery 80
6 (7) DOGGY DANCER 18 (F) (M) K. Hobbs & C. Kubes 9-0... A. Clark 80
7 (4) DORMITON DANCER 18 (F) (M) R. Lowe 9-0... W. Carson 80
8 (13) HANNAY 18 (M) J. Murphy 9-0... S. Denevan 80
9 (9) HAWTHORN 18 (M) J. Murphy 9-0... S. Denevan 80
10 (11) RIVERIE ACTOR 22 (S) (K) (M) J. Dunlop 9-0... H. Doffield 80
11 (11) RUBROWAN 7 (M) (F) M. Prentiss 9-0... L. Dettori 80
12 (5) SYLVANA (A) (Dodge) R. Hamm 9-0... R. Hills 80
13 (8) TRISTY BOY 13 (K) (M) R. Hamm 9-0... R. Hills 80

BETTING: 5-2 Riverie Actor, 8-2 Bagelino, 9-1 Syrena, 10-1 Conquest Coat, 12-1 Dancin' 13 others

FORM FOCUS

BALAGINO 3rd of 12 in Chesterfield in Wolverhampton (7), good handicap. **DOCTOR** 3rd of 10 to 100/1 odds. **HAWTHORN** 10 of 31 to Hawthorn in Sandown (7), good handicap. **RIVERIE ACTOR** 45th of 10 to 100/1 odds.

3.00 NOTTINGHAM EVENING POST MAIDEN STAKES (2-Y-O colts and geldings: 2,880; 6f 15yds)

1 (10) 006 ARMANIAN COFFEE 21 (M) (App. Associate STL) J. Dunlop 9-0... M. Hills 80
2 (12) 556100 BALAGINO 18 (K) (M) R. Charlton 9-0... Pat Eddery 80
3 (9) 400000 COAST 41 (F) (M) (4 Smths) R. Charlton 9-0... C. Dwyer 80
5 (9) 3 DOCTOR 18 (F) (M) S. Jones 9-0... Pat Eddery 80
6 (7) DOGGY DANCER 18 (F) (M) K. Hobbs & C. Kubes 9-0... A. Clark 80
7 (4) DORMITON DANCER 18 (F) (M) R. Lowe 9-0... W. Carson 80
8 (13) HANNAY 18 (M) J. Murphy 9-0... S. Denevan 80
9 (9) HAWTHORN 18 (M) J. Murphy 9-0... S. Denevan 80
10 (11) RIVERIE ACTOR 22 (S) (K) (M) J. Dunlop 9-0... H. Doffield 80
11 (11) RUBROWAN 7 (M) (F) M. Prentiss 9-0... L. Dettori 80
12 (5) SYLVANA (A) (Dodge) R. Hamm 9-0... R. Hills 80
13 (8) TRISTY BOY 13 (K) (M) R. Hamm 9-0... R. Hills 80

BETTING: 5-2 Riverie Actor, 8-2 Bagelino, 9-1 Syrena, 10-1 Conquest Coat, 12-1 Dancin' 13 others

FORM FOCUS

BALAGINO 3rd of 12 in Chesterfield in Wolverhampton (7), good handicap. **DOCTOR** 3rd of 10 to 100/1 odds. **HAWTHORN** 10 of 31 to Hawthorn in Sandown (7), good handicap. **RIVERIE ACTOR** 45th of 10 to 100/1 odds.

5.00 KODAK HANDICAP (2,670; 2m 9yds) (16 runners)

1 (2) 201201 MARTIN MILL 20 (G) (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... Pat Eddery 80
2 (3) 30-0000 SHABBY 17 (G) (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... Pat Eddery 80
3 (5) 0351 BEACHMAP GRACE 13 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... Pat Eddery 80
4 (11) 245000 TOP TABLE 8 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
5 (4) 211450 SALMINGHATERS 9 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
6 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
7 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
8 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
9 (12) 505204 BELSEPH 26 (M) D. Hayes 9-0-1... R. Murphy 80
10 (3) 20-0240 WAVE MASTER 13 (F) (M) P. Hodges 5-8-4... T. Sparks 80
11 (8) 245100 PREMIER PRINCESS 10 (M) (F) (M) D. Hayes 6-6-2... R. Murphy 80
12 (9) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
13 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
14 (2) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
15 (3) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
16 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
17 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
18 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
19 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
20 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
21 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
22 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
23 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
24 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
25 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
26 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
27 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
28 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
29 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
30 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
31 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
32 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
33 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
34 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
35 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
36 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
37 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
38 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
39 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
40 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
41 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
42 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
43 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
44 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
45 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
46 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
47 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
48 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
49 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
50 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
51 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
52 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
53 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
54 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
55 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
56 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
57 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
58 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
59 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
60 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
61 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
62 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
63 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
64 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
65 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
66 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
67 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (M) J. Charlton 9-0-1... W. Ryan 80
68 (1) 000000 FAIRY FOX 14 (F) (

Little to savour in Scots' victory

Spectators suffer as law changes rule out flair factor

London Scottish.....8
Gloucester.....3

By DAVID HANDS
 RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

IN THIS brave new world, those who retain some affection for the sterile days of the 1960s may find memories rekindled by the scoreline at the Richmond Athletic Ground on Saturday of a try and a penalty goal against a penalty, but it is not what the law-makers intended.

Of course, players and referees deserve time to explore the nooks and crannies of the law changes designed to produce a free-flowing game that Llanelli, for example, seem to have thrived on. But I suspect we are in for more of such turgid fare from all but a handful of English clubs, which may make those paying £8 for the privilege of parking their car, finding a seat and buying a programme at Richmond wonder if they are getting their money's worth.

The most instructive sight was not the game itself but Alastair McHarg, the London

Scottish coach, and Alan and Margaret Wells, his fitness advisers, clustered together for an hour in the centre of the pitch after full-time debating the value of the Exiles' return to the first division of the Courage Clubs Championship. That value is easily summed up: victory.

McHarg will doubtless settle for more such successes against recognised residents of the top flight while his team accustoms itself to the pace and style of first division rugby. Equally, he is as much as anyone will want more from a game than a swathe of penalties, lineouts and high kicks. "That was awful," Keith Richardson, his opposite number from Gloucester, said; and he was not referring just to his side's display.

Most of the game's gurus are clear about the source of the problem, and they are not inclined to blame referees. Ritchie Dixon, the Scotland assistant coach, who travelled to cast an eye over Gloucester's three Scots as well as the home team, joins Richardson and Don Rutherford, of the Rugby Football Union, another spec-

tator on Saturday, in pointing the finger at the player on the ground who has made the tackle but who must then move, or be moved, away from the ball.

That is where referees must be excused blowing a positive concerto on their whistles until players learn to obey the law. Outside behind the loose scrum is a problem, too, but while the game is coming to terms with what the law now demands, spectators may feel distinctly short-changed.

Of 153 points scored in six first division games, 96 came from penalties. There were nine tries, four in one match. Appleton might have added to the penalty tally had he not missed three of his four attempts but the London Scottish full back does kick the ball a long way, which gave his side valuable territorial domination. His successful penalty was the only score of the first half, in which White's lineout expertise did not secure the advantage it should have done.

Barely though he played, Tim Smith lacked accuracy in his kicking from stand-off, the position he occupied in the absence of the injured Matthews. How Gloucester must have yearned for Hamlin, one of their many departed players. But Smith did level the scores from in front of the posts before Scottish scored a quality try. Cronin rolled away from White's lineout win, Scottish won a rare good luck and Eriksson, hitting the line and the pass from deep, crossed through two despairing tackles.

SCORERS: London Scottish: Try: Eriksson. Penalty goals: Appleton, Gloucester: Penalty goals: T. Smith. LONDON SCOTCH: Try: White. Conversions: M. R. Eriksson, G. P. Appelton, R. Craven, D. Millard; J. Hamlin, L. Mar, P. Morrison, D. White. PENALTY GOALS: C. H. Jones, M. Roberts, D. Morgan, S. Morris, D. Castle, J. Penning, T. Smith, T. Hamblin, P. Jones, J. Hawker, R. Phillips, A. Knaus, D. Sims, R. West, I. Smith, R. Powles. Referee: S. Percy (Yorkshire)

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Welsh live in hope

THE embryonic steps in the Filton Cup this season brought the usual mixture of elation and dismay to the junior clubs (Peter Bills writes). However, the first round on Saturday did perhaps herald the beginning of better times for one of rugby's sad soldiers, London Welsh.

Stripped of their eminence of the 1970s, the Welsh have dined on humble pie in recent times but the 31-8 victory over Havant, the club that beat them to take the promotion place to the third division last season, promises a brighter season at Old Deer Park.

The Welsh have profited from the widespread exodus from the Gloucester regiment. Mike Hamlyn and Nigel Scrivens, the former Kingsholm players, formed an experienced pairing that was instrumental in their win. Tabard, the Hertfordshire club, showed that style is just as important as power on cup occasions. Ten supporters sailed two boats from the Thames to the Bideford to their tie at Bridgwater.

Around 300 supporters enjoyed pre-match cocktails on the boats and two tries gave Tabard an 18-16 victory.

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Irish pay for poor preparation

London Irish.....14
Leicester.....30

By PETER BILLS

THE difficulties that have conspired to disrupt London Irish's start to the league campaign are threatening to cast a shadow over their entire season.

The lack of preparation and, therefore, cohesion was manifested against Leicester, who had already played an England XV and the Italian club, Milan.

This was the first match together for the strongest London Irish side and to go into first division rugby cold, as it were, is to flit with danger. Errors and flaws are usually punished ruthlessly at this level and, although there was a sombre air about some of Leicester's play after

they took an early 20-3 lead, the Irish were not good enough to take advantage.

At fault has been the conflict between employers and rugby clubs. London Irish arranged a pre-season tour of Ireland but could not take all their best players due to business commitments. The demands of the Irish Exiles, who played Munster the previous Saturday, intruded further.

Now, in a week which culminates with a visit to Bath, London Irish are denied the time to train by the Irish Exiles' match against Leinster in Dublin tomorrow night. The first division team will not meet until Thursday night.

With four teams to be relegated this season from the first division, and Northampton and Orell their next opponents after Bath, even the Irish sense of humour is for the moment impaired.

Hilka Reid, the former All Black who is coaching London Irish, believed that Leicester were "takeable" but said: "Because of our lousy build-up, we made too many errors."

Both teams infringed frequently in a match of 36

penalties or free kicks. Indeed, the lack of assured adaptation to the laws was obvious: someone unaware of the changes would probably have thought it the same game, although lineout possession was cleaner.

Defensive mistakes gave Leinster their first two tries.

From one, an interception, Tony Underwood ran 70 yards. But Corcoran, the London Irish wing, wiped the grin from his face soon afterwards by running around him to score.

SCORERS: London Irish: Try: Corcoran, Penalties: Corcoran, M. Corcoran, T. Underwood, Richardson, Corcoran. Ley (3) Penalty goals: Ley (3).

LONDON IRISH: Try: White. Conversions: M. Corcoran, T. Underwood, J. White. Penalties: T. Underwood, J. White, T. Ley (3).

GLOUCESTER: Try: Tabard. Conversions: M. Corcoran, T. Underwood, J. White. Penalties: T. Underwood, J. White, T. Ley (3).

WATERLOO: Try: Tabard. Conversions: M. Corcoran, T. Underwood, J. White. Penalties: T. Underwood, J. White, T. Ley (3).

W. GLOUCESTER: Try: Tabard. Conversions: M. Corcoran, T. Underwood, J. White. Penalties: T. Underwood, J. White, T. Ley (3).

LEICESTER: Try: Tabard. Conversions: M. Corcoran, T. Underwood, J. White. Penalties: T. Underwood, J. White, T. Ley (3).

W. GLOUCESTER: Try: Tabard. Conversions: M. Corcoran, T. Underwood, J. White. Penalties: T. Underwood, J. White, T. Ley (3).

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Wigan slow to lay Belle Vue bogey

Wakefield force champions to pull out all stops

Wakefield Trinity 14
Wigan 19

By CHRISTOPHER IRVINE

WIGAN stumbled to victory yesterday at Belle Vue, where the champions had suffered three defeats in the past four seasons. For two hesitant periods in either half, they looked like extending that rare poor record at the ground.

Virtually all the pressure on Wigan was self-inflicted, a shoddiness that seems to have crept into their first few matches this season. Having seemingly steadied their nerves after a jittery opening half an hour, they hauled themselves into the lead after being eight points down, but came within a hair's breadth of throwing it

all away in a frantic last ten minutes.

Wakefield Trinity's challenge sprang back to life when the Wigan line failed to move up and collar David Jones on the right wing. Eyeing the gap, he chipped into space, only to be hauled back from behind without the ball by Dean Bell. The referee sent Bell to the sin-bin and awarded a penalty.

At 18-14, Wigan's 12 men clung on to deny Wakefield their first Stanes Bitter championship win. Hampson's tap tackle prevented Mason from scoring his second try, and Bagnall's kick just ran beyond Jones across the dead-ball line before Hampson sealed victory with a dropped goal from the final kick of the game.

The match was so riddled

with handling errors that neither side was able to impose their will. Apart from Crompton's intuition in the pack, and the room created by the driving bursts of Skerrett and Platt, Wigan fired intermittently, and then with little genuine authority.

In his first game for the club, Andrew Farrar, the Australian centre, from Western Suburbs, appeared a disinterested party in the unfamiliar position of stand-off, in contrast to Darren Fritz, Wakefield's Australian newcomer in the second row, whose bullocking runs in the first half gave heart to a side missing four regulars because of injury.

A delayed start because of people still packing the tight ground, and the continued absence of three of their own through injury, affected Wigan more. Twice Bets spilled vital passes and when Bell and Parpana failed to clear the ball, Nigel Bell quickly swung the play cross-field to send Mason squeezing between his markers.

Skerrett's high tackle on Webster gifted Benson a simple goal midway through the half, but Wigan scored soon afterwards when Crompton's alert thinking at the play-ball was not spotted by Benson and Wilson, who watched the hooker dart over.

Skerrett's second-half try and grubber kick for Platt to score effectively settled the issue, but Wigan will have to tighten up their game for Friday's visit by Widnes.

This was her best finish as a professional. Her 65 on Saturday, featuring a second nine of 31 that included a bogey six at the 10th, was an outstanding round.

It was Davies' third win of

Davies hits peak form with Italian Open win

FROM PATRICIA DAVIES
IN PRASSANELLE, ITALY

LAURA Davies, the unstoppable woman of golf, was in formidable form once again as she won the BMW Italian Open here near Padua yesterday.

Davies shot a 69, three under par, for a total of 274, 14 under, that left her five strokes in front of Sandrine Mendiburu, a talented demoiselle from Bayonne. Corinne Dibnah, the defending champion, and Carin Hjalmarsson, of Sweden, shared third place.

"That was my best golf," Davies said. "I hit 17 greens in regulation."

The only green she missed was the second, where she went for the long carry over water with a seven-wood, one of her favourite weapons, and came to a watery end. The resultant bogey six was the only blemish on her card.

Davies started the day four shots ahead of Mendiburu and Dibnah. Out in 36, level par, she was still two ahead of Mendiburu. The Frenchwoman enlivened the contest with a birdie four at the 10th to close the gap to one, but that was as close as she came. She bogeyed the short 11th and Davies came home in 33 with birdies at the 13th (nine-iron) to 20 feet, 17th (wedge) to 35 feet and 18th (sand wedge) to 12 feet.

Mendiburu, who turns 20 next month, is the latest in a long line of women from the Biarritz area who have a talent for golf. The most celebrated are Catherine Lacoste and Marie-Laure de Lorenzi. Mendiburu, a former US junior amateur champion, feels it is her destiny to join them.

This was her best finish as a professional. Her 65 on Saturday, featuring a second nine of 31 that included a bogey six at the 10th, was an outstanding round.

It was Davies' third win of



Tour breakthrough: Mark Roe, who scored his second PGA European Tour win in the Lancome Trophy at St-Nom-la-Bretèche yesterday

US keep cup amid controversy

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

THE United States retained the Johnnie Walker PGA Cup yesterday at the K Club, County Kildare, but their fourth successive win over Europe — by 15-11 — was

marred by controversy.

The Europeans believed that they required seven wins

from the ten concluding singles to win for the first time since 1984. But Larry Gilbert, the US club champion, withdrew ill, which left the Americans needing 2½ points

from nine, each team being

awarded a ½ point.

Jim Awtry, the PGA of America's executive director, said Gilbert, 49, had awoken at 4am feeling nauseous and dizzy. However, conflicting versions abounded. Awtry confirmed that the previous evening Gilbert had dam-

aged the wall of the team locker room; displeased at losing both his matches after leading comfortably.

Paul Leonard, the European team captain, subscribed to a more serious theory: "A statement I heard made by an American official was that Gilbert did not feel he could win the match and so did not want to play."

He added: "What was done might have been within the rules, but I honestly believe it was not done within the spirit of the game. It's a little bit upsetting to say the least."

Single European names first: Fouromes (Sunday); Wel and Chiles (Monday); with Vero (Tuesday); Hodge and Tait (Wednesday); with G. Smith (Thursday); with G. Smith (Friday); with G. Smith (Saturday); with G. Smith (Sunday).

RESULTS: Grand prix 1, Giorgione (C); 2, Peter (S); 3, E. Weber (G).

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES: 1, Europe 10-5, USA 11-12.

FOURTH (yesterday): Mardon and Hodge lost 2-2; Wel and Chiles won 2-1; Chiles and Hodge lost to Reiner and Schuchert, 2 holes; Wel and Hall of Gilbert and Bonowicz, 2 and 1; Jones and Cowen lost to Tait and Lutz, 2 holes; with G. Smith (Sunday); with G. Smith (Saturday); with G. Smith (Sunday).

RESULTS: Europe 1, United States 3.

Single European names first: Jones lost to Fager, 3 and 2; Job and Wargo, 5 and 4;

Reiner and Schuchert, 1 hole; Wel and Hall of Gilbert and Bonowicz, 2 holes; with G. Smith (Sunday); with G. Smith (Saturday); with G. Smith (Sunday); with G. Smith (Sunday).

HODSON lost to Upper, 2 holes. Single result: Europe 1, United States 5.

MATCH RESULT: Europe 11, United States 15.

European had to stand down. Brian Rimmer was thus reduced to the role of spectator. He saw a valiant attempt but unsuccessful attempt by his team-mates to save the contest.

SCORES (European names first): Fouromes (Sunday); Wel and Chiles (Monday); with Vero (Tuesday); Hodge and Tait (Wednesday); with G. Smith (Thursday); with G. Smith (Friday); with G. Smith (Saturday); with G. Smith (Sunday).

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Cycling

Curran win fails to slow down McKay

By PETER BRYAN

MARK McKay, whose Luton club sponsors flew him back to Britain on Saturday from France at the end of the Tour de l'Avenir stage race for yesterday's 106-mile Solihull Classic, crossed the finish line with the smile of a winner on his face.

Disappointment was to follow. What McKay had not realised was that in the last half mile of the finishing circuit, Paul Curran, the wily former professional and 1986 double Commonwealth champion, had escaped into the lead and remained clear of the chasing bunch to win the event.

The story ended happily for McKay, however, when he discovered that his second place was more than sufficient to consolidate his lead in the season-long Star Trophy competition which ended yesterday.

"It's the best season I've had," he said still suffering from an injured right arm following a crash last week in the French race.

For Curran, this was his sixth victory of a year in which illness had put a brake on his progress until the end of May.

The race was stopped after 12 miles by the senior referee Colin Clews, following complaints from the accompanying police escort that riders were consistently crossing the centre white line. The short, sharp lecture proved effective.

National road race champion on of a week, Simon Bray, was a non-starter, suffering from a heavy cold.

RESULTS: Grand prix 1, Curran (Luton); 2, Simon (Solihull); 3, G Holmes (Renfrew); at Sec. 1, G Holmes (Renfrew), same time

Equestrianism

Hester reigns supreme

GIORGIONE, ridden by Carl Hester, completed a fine first season in grand prix yesterday by winning the supreme championship at the Shell Gas national dressage championship at Goodwood.

The title had eluded the owners, Dr and Mrs Bechtolsheim, whose horses had won every other national championship over the last six years. Stephen Clarke won two championships on Anne Hindle's Enchante.

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Widnes lose unbeaten record

BRADFORD Northern ended Widnes' unbeaten start to the season yesterday with a 24-12 win that was crowned by a superb second-half display.

Widnes led 6-2 at half-time after a try by Richard Eyres but then Bradford took control, sparked by a spectacular length-of-the-field interception try by the wing, Gerald Cordle, two minutes after the restart.

Midway through the half, the substitute forward, Paul Medley, took his turn in the spotlight as he ran 70 yards to

put Northern in front. Roger Simpson and Tony Marchant added further tries before Widnes grabbed a late consolation score with David Huime going over.

Leeds scored their first championship win of the season by trouncing Hull Kingston Rovers 46-7 in a fast-moving game at Headingley.

They took some time to get the measure of Rovers' tough-tackling style but, after turning round at half-time with a ten-point lead, they raced away with the match.

At Leigh, Castleford scored their first win of the season — by 38-0 — to add to promoted Leigh's troubles. Leigh were outclassed by a side who ran in four tries in 15 minutes before the break and have now lost their last four home matches.

Two tries from the Australian scrum-half, Craig Coleman, gave Salford a 27-22 victory over high-flying Halifax, while St Helens hung on to their unbeaten record, but only just, beating Sheffield Eagles 18-10.

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Two tries from the Australian scrum-half, Craig Coleman, gave Salford a 27-2

Tottenham display strong spirit

Giggs underlines his burgeoning value to Ferguson

Tottenham Hotspur..... 1
Manchester United..... 1

By CLIVE WHITRE

AS TOTTENHAM and Manchester United know to their cost, genius has a nasty habit of being prematurely lost to the game. That may explain why Alex Ferguson has gone to such great lengths to see that Ryan Giggs's career is given every chance to reach its full glory.

The United manager will, however, need to have Giggs's interests very much at heart if he is to carry out his promise to rest the awesomely talented young Welshman on and off throughout the winter that lies ahead.

Giggs made it perfectly plain at White Hart Lane on Saturday, during a bewitching first-half performance, that United will leave him out at their peril.

Ferguson must have regretted omitting Giggs last Wednesday from the Uefa Cup tie.

Beardsley ruled out

PETER Beardsley's hopes of winning a recall to the England international squad were dashed yesterday when he was informed by a medical specialist that he faces at least four weeks out of football because of injury (Ian Ross writes).

It had been expected that Beardsley would be included in the squad for the World Cup qualifying game against Norway at Wembley on October 14 after settling his differences with Graham Taylor, the England manager, last week.

But Beardsley sustained a hamstring injury during Everton's 2-0 defeat by Crystal Palace at Goodison Park on Saturday and will not be able to resume playing until late October.

THE TIMES TABLE OF THE FA PREMIER LEAGUE

Wkly chg	P	Pts	Goal diff	W (H-A)	D (H-A)	L (H-A)	For (H-A)	Agt (H-A)	Leading scorers	Home attendance			Offences S-O Bkg	Avge % chg 92-3	Recent form	Next match
										S-O Bkg	Avg 92-3	% chg 91-2				
1 (0) Norwich	9	22	+7	7 (4-3)	1	(1-0)	1 (0-1)	18 (8-10)	Robins 6, Phillips 5	-	2	13,847	-0.1	WWWW	Coventry (a Sat)	
2 (0) Blackburn	9	18	+7	5 (3-2)	3	(0-3)	1 (1-0)	15 (6-7)	Shearer 9	2	10	17,907	+5.9	DWWWD	Oldham (h Sat)	
3 (+2) Coventry	8	18	+4	6 (2-4)	0	(0-0)	2 (2-0)	10 (3-7)	Williams 4	-	4	14,033	+1.1	WLWW	Notm For (a tdy)	
4 (-1) Man Utd	9	17	+4	5 (2-3)	2	(1-1)	11 (4-7)	7 (4-3)	Hughes 3	-	5	31,159	-30.7	DWWWD	QPR (h Sat)	
5 (-1) QPR	9	16	+4	4 (2-2)	4	(3-1)	1 (0-1)	13 (9-4)	9 (6-3)	Ferdinand 4, Sinton 3	-	15	13,503	-0.7	WLDWD	Man Utd (a Sat)
6 (0) Middlesbro	8	14	+6	4 (3-1)	2	(1-1)	2 (0-2)	16 (10-6)	10 (3-7)	Willkinson 5, Wright 3	-	7	15,863	+7.9	WLDWD	A Villa (h Sat)
7 (+2) A Villa	9	13	+4	3 (2-1)	4	(2-2)	2 (1-1)	14 (10-4)	10 (7-3)	Atkinson, Parker 4	-	6	24,231	-2.4	WLWDL	Middlesbro (a Sat)
8 (+5) Chelsea	9	12	+1	3 (1-2)	3	(2-1)	3 (1-2)	13 (4-9)	12 (4-5)	Harford 5	-	9	21,258	+13.8	DWWLW	Notm For (h Sat)
9 (-2) Ipswich	9	12	0	2 (1-1)	6 (3-3)	1 (0-1)	12 (6-6)	12 (5-7)	Wark 3	-	10	16,753	+17.4	DDDDW	Sheff Utd (h Sat)	
10 (-3) Everton	9	12	0	3 (1-2)	3 (2-1)	3 (2-1)	10 (2-8)	10 (5-6)	Beardsley 3	-	2	23,248	+0.4	WDLWL	Leeds (a Sat)	
11 (-6) Oldham	9	11	+1	2 (2-0)	5 (2-3)	2 (1-1)	18 (12-6)	17 (9-8)	Sharp 4	-	8	11,789	-21.9	LDLDW	Blackburn (a Sat)	
12 (-1) Leeds	9	11	+1	2 (2-0)	5 (2-3)	2 (0-2)	15 (10-5)	14 (4-10)	Carroll 6, Chapman 4	-	10	27,779	-5.7	WLWDL	Everton (h Sat)	
13 (-3) Man City	9	11	+1	3 (1-2)	2 (2-0)	4 (2-2)	11 (7-4)	10 (7-3)	White 7, Vonk 2	1	9	24,521	-11.4	WDLWL	Arsenal (a Mon)	
14 (-3) Arsenal	9	11	0	3 (2-1)	2 (0-2)	4 (2-2)	11 (6-5)	11 (6-5)	Wright 5	-	17	24,214	-24.1	WDLWL	Man City (h Mon)	
15 (+1) Tottenham	9	10	-5	2 (2-0)	4 (2-2)	3 (1-2)	8 (7-1)	13 (6-7)	Durie 3, Sheringham 2	1	9	26,351	-5.1	LDWL	Sheff Wed (a Sun)	
16 (-2) Sheff Wed	9	9	-3	2 (1-1)	3 (1-2)	4 (2-2)	11 (6-5)	14 (6-5)	Hirst 5	-	6	26,501	-10.3	DLLWL	Tottenham (h Sun)	
17 (-2) Liverpool	9	9	-4	2 (2-0)	3 (1-2)	4 (1-3)	11 (5-6)	15 (5-10)	Walters 3, Molby 2	-	10	33,073	-5.0	DDDWL	Wimbledon (h Sat)	
18 (-3) C Palace	9	8	-3	1 (0-1)	5 (3-2)	3 (1-2)	12 (7-5)	15 (8-7)	Armstrong 4	1	6	13,587	-22.9	LDLDW	Soton (h Sat)	
19 (-1) Sheff Utd	9	8	-6	2 (2-0)	2 (2-0)	5 (1-4)	9 (6-3)	15 (6-9)	Deane 4	-	15	21,188	-4.1	DLWDL	Ipswich (a Sat)	
20 (-1) Southampton	9	7	-4	1 (1-0)	4 (2-2)	4 (2-2)	7 (4-3)	11 (5-6)	Le Tissier 3	1	11	15,727	+11.8	WLWDL	C Palace (a Sat)	
21 (-1) Wimbledon	9	6	-4	1 (1-0)	3 (1-2)	5 (3-2)	9 (5-4)	13 (7-6)	Holdsworth 3	1	9	6,490	-6.0	DDWDL	Liverpool (a Sat)	
22 (0) Notm For	7	3	-11	1 (1-0)	0 (0-0)	6 (2-4)	7 (2-6)	18 (4-14)	Bannister 4	-	5	19,717	-16.9	WLL	Coventry (h Sat)	

TRANSFERS: Torben Piechnik (Liverpool) from FC Copenhagen, £250,000; Lee Richardson (Aberdeen) from Blackburn, £152,575. LOANS: Andrew Tillson (QPR) to Grimsby; Gerry Peyton (Everton) to Brentford; Scott Houghton, Paul Moran (Tottenham) to Cambridge Utd; Nick Reid (Blackburn) to Bristol City; Alec Chamberlain (Luton) to Chelsea.

All statistics refer to Premier League clubs only

Stoke's strengths have narrow edge over Albion's artistry

By KEITH BLACKMORE

organisation in the role of mere artisans.

So much had been made of Ardiles's approach — as if nobody had ever played the passing game in the lower divisions before — that Lou Macari, the Stoke manager said with feeling that he thought success had less to do with style and tailoring the team's approach to the strengths of the players available.

He returned to his theme after what was only his team's second league win of the season. "We kept going today," he said. "We were a bit limited at times but if there

straight to Taylor, of all people, and the leading scorer in the division ran it straight back past him.

Stoke replied with goals 30 seconds either side of the interval. Foley, who had earnt a hat-trick, made the most of a mix-up between Bradley and Raven to chip neatly over Naylor, then Russell thumped home a deflected cross from Stein.

Albion, despite having lost both full backs to injury, struck back in the 71st minute when Fereday's cross was met by Taylor, whose header was his tenth goal of the season. Two minutes lat-

er, Taylor's beautifully timed pass allowed Garner to put Albion back in front with a powerful cross-shot.

That should have been the killing thrust but Stoke refused to go quietly. Russell pounced on an error by Barnet, who beat Hereford United, also by 2-0. Scunthorpe, who reached the play-offs last season, held Crewe Alexandra to a 3-3 draw but failed to lift themselves off the foot of the league.

There were seven bookings too, three for Stoke, but Macari was not complaining. "It would be difficult to get a better game here this season," he said.

Swansea City made ground with a 2-1 at Huddersfield and in the third division, the leaders, York City, disposed of Colchester United without difficulty to maintain their four-point advantage over Barnet, who beat Hereford United, also by 2-0. Scunthorpe, who reached the play-offs last season, held Crewe Alexandra to a 3-3 draw but failed to lift themselves off the foot of the league.

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WHO can catch Newcastle United? The question dominates the first division after Kevin Keegan's side recorded its seventh successive league win by beating Bristol City 5-0 at St James' Park on Saturday.

Once again, the gales were locked well before 3pm as close on 30,000 saw City crushed. Those supporters from Bristol congregated on the Leazes End must have wished they had been locked out as they saw City increase their goals against total by ten — they lost their last home game 5-1 to West Ham United — in the space of four days. Not the sort of record their manager, Denis Smith, will want to encourage.

Newcastle's success dictates that these are not good days to be a Sunderland supporter. Last season's FA Cup finalists have managed to score only

three League goals in six games and are fifth bottom after a 2-1 defeat at Cambridge United. It now seems a question of when, and not if, Malcolm Crosby, their manager, will part company with the club.

Neil Warnock is another manager on a sticky wicket after Notts County's 0-0 defeat at Millwall — where Mick McCarthy is doing an excellent job on limited resources. The scale of County's humiliation highlighted just why Warnock was so reluctant to sell Craig Short, his central defender, to Derby County for £2.5 million last week.

Rumours have connected Warnock with Sunderland but the capture of Bryan Robson, the Manchester United captain, is regarded as the coup Sunderland require to rival Keegan's appointment.



Cox savours rare point as Derby look spent force

West Ham United..... 1
Derby County..... 1

By LOUISE TAYLOR

ARTHUR Cox must be a worried man. After spending £9 million on players this year, Derby County are bottom of the first division without a win, having collected only three points from seven games. At Upton Park yesterday, they were extremely lucky to collect the third.

Craig Short, Cox's £2.5 million acquisition from Notts County, could have been forgiven for regretting his decision to plump for Derby rather than Blackburn Rovers. The central defender did not have the best game of his career — Short has some way to go before he can be compared with his idol, Alan Hansen — but was unquestionably the best member of a back line which featured Andy Comyn playing out of position at right

back. Their frequent disarray was not helped by Taylor, depurising for the suspended Sutton in the Derby goal, who seemed happier punching when he should have been catching.

Derby supporters who remember the 1970s and defenders of the calibre of Colin Todd and Roy McFarland must have shuddered at a string of errors which, somehow, West Ham failed to capitalise on. Instead, in the 34th minute, it was Derby who, against the run of play, took the lead.

Cox's lack of a midfield ball-winner had limited Derby's attacking scope, but the richly-talented Kitson still managed to peel off his marker and play a delightful ball to Simpson. His shot was blocked by

Referee: I. Hemmings

Penney retrieves draw for Oxford

Swindon Town..... 2
Oxford United..... 2

By A CORRESPONDENT

IT MAY not rank among the country's great football rivalries but, for those in the Thames valley, a meeting between Swindon and Oxford ranks as one of the highlights of the season. At the County Ground yesterday, the two sides provided a match worthy of the occasion.

The honours, ultimately shared, but it was Oxford who will have been more satisfied with their afternoon's work. A banishing performance reaped its reward when, with just six minutes left, David Penney scored their second equaliser of the day to earn a point. For Swindon, it was a case of "Here we go again": it was the sixth time this season they have conceded a goal in the last ten minutes of a game.

Runaway Newcastle in no mood to ease up

By LOUISE TAYLOR

WHO can catch Newcastle United? The question dominates the first division after Kevin Keegan's side recorded its seventh successive league win by beating Bristol City 5-0 at St James' Park on Saturday.



LOOKS p5
The pride of our Ally — the Capellino story



LIFE & TIMES

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 21 1992

EDUCATION p7
As simple as ABC — teaching English



Turn on, tune in, and drop off

Why the alarm bells ring at Channel 4's new breakfast show

When Channel 4's new breakfast television show, *The Big Breakfast*, starts next Monday, the directors would do well to remember just how fraught the business can be.

"Who will do the washing up?" cried the newspapers when breakfast television started in this country in 1977. But there were plenty of volunteers at the sink as Yorkshire Television's experiment attracted between 100,000 and 150,000 viewers out of a possible nine million.

But once the franchise was up for grabs in 1980, the queue stretched round the block. Among the contenders were Hughe Green, Ned Sherrin, Tim Rice, Alan Whicker, Jonathan Dimbleby and Mike Brearley. Ladbrokes put Peter Jay's TV-am down as 7-2 outsiders. Mr Jay had "the Big Five" behind, or rather in front of him. Anna Ford, Angela Rippon, David Frost, Michael Parkinson and, er, the other one — Robert Kee. Mr Frost promised sexual chemistry between the pre-



Bob Geldof: he will talk to "world figures"

senters (a notion which drew this response from BBC Breakfast Time's Frank Bough: "I say, steady on! I am a married man, you know"). Despite the big five, the sexual chemistry and the funny-looking building in north London, the BBC's rival programme nearly blew TV-am out of the water. Within two months of the launch, Mr Bough and Selina Scott were attracting up to three and a half million viewers to TV-am's 300,000. Mr Jay and most of the Big Five were replaced by a small furry puppet called Roland Rat. By August 1983, TV-am had overtaken the BBC in the ratings battle.

The Big Breakfast will now have to contend with a BBC breakfast news programme that is more or less the visual equivalent of the *Today* programme, and a moribund TV-am which looks and acts like *Hello!* on a ruthless budget. *The Big Breakfast* promises Bob Geldof talking to "world figures", and *Cue Paula*, or "20 minutes of fashion and passion with Paula Yates". At the risk of sounding ungenerous, one hopes that *The Big Breakfast* runs into difficulties just so we can see how they revive the ratings. In the 1950s when America's first breakfast show, *Today*, hit ratings trouble, they rescued themselves by putting on a roller-skater called Mr J. Fred Muggs. Mr Muggs, you see, was a chimpanzee.

NICK LEZARD

Genus Python Reticulatus.

A fabulous sapphire, diamond and emerald brooch by Cartier depicting a snake; and what else could it be but *Python Reticulatus* — the Rock Snake? Sold in June for £39,600, the sum realised demonstrates that fine jewellery is continuing to achieve excellent results in the saleroom.

If you are interested in selling your jewellery in our November and December auctions, we would be delighted to offer free advice and valuation with a view to possible inclusion in these sales.

Where the tough go shopping

As another 'mall' goes into receivership, is American-style shopping still attractive to the British? Walter Ellis reports

Once we shopped in the corner store. And we bought apples and boiled sweets and twists of wool. Then we built up our high streets with Dewhurst television rentals and the Co-op. The chains that linked our appetites to what they fed on — Marks & Spencer, Debenhams, the Army & Navy, Woolworth's penny bazaar — bound us to conformity and called it liberation. Mr Patel made his appearance sometime in the 1960s, keeping open until 10pm and selling newspapers and stamps alongside the swiss rolls. By the time the first out-of-town supermarkets arrived, we were ready to go along with almost anything, so that the hypermarket, a medieval moathouse out of *Fantasia*, seemed the most natural thing in the world.

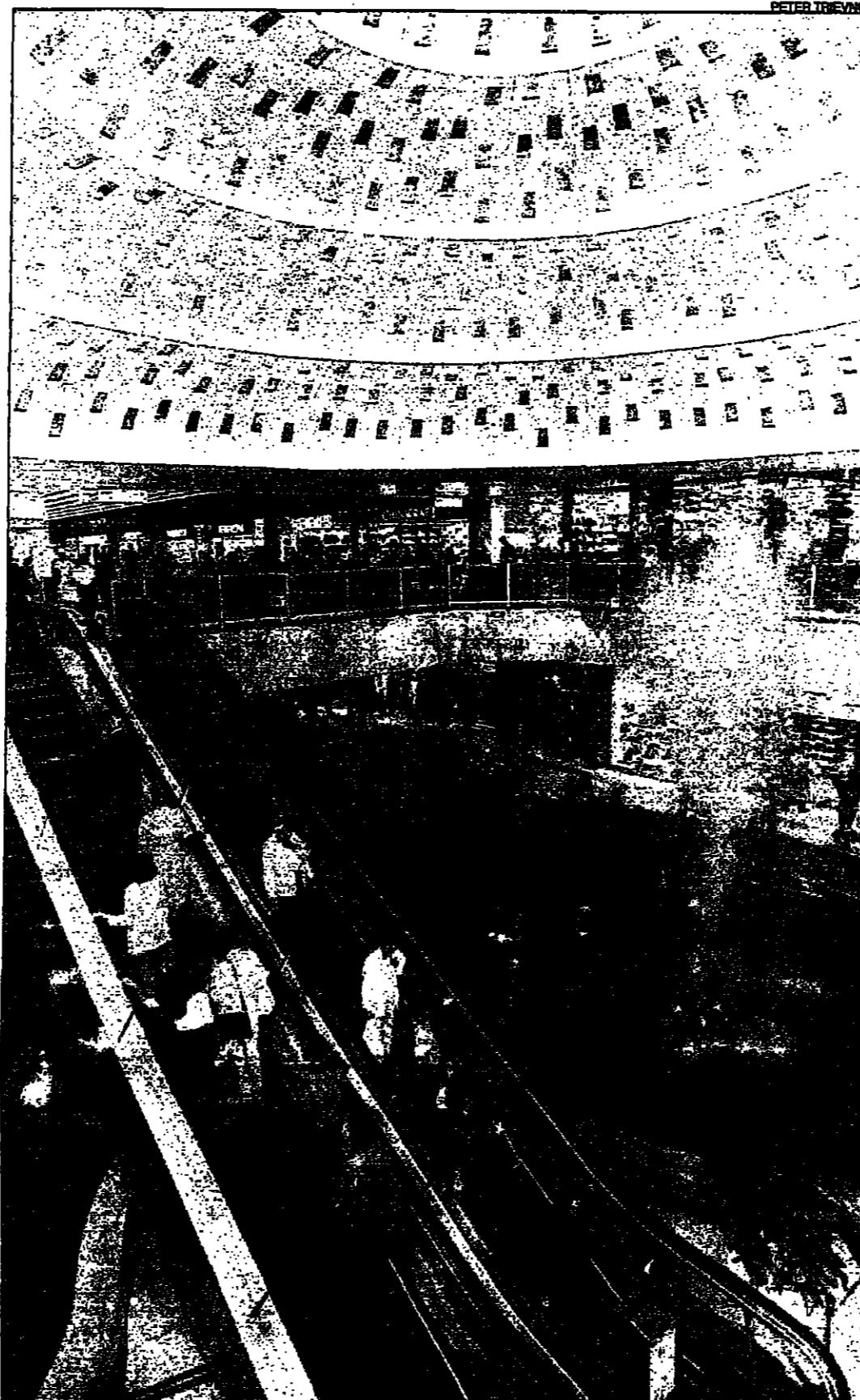
We shop, therefore we are. Shopping is the single, recurring act that most defines capitalist society. Without it, consumerism is an abstract. With it, everything, including invention, inflation and economic boom and bust, becomes possible.

Despite her militarism and her rhetoric, Margaret Thatcher understood this fact. The cruise missile was never the West's ultimate weapon. Nor was personal freedom. The Russians had missiles of their own, and their system of government, for all its manifold corruption, was at least self-imposed. What they craved was our shopping. Those British retailers who went out to Moscow during the Gorbachev period to advise on running food halls, bearing with them video film of groaning shelves and tills that welcomed plastic, were deeply subversive. It is their revolution which is now sweeping Eastern Europe.

Here, the revolution dare not stop. The latest addition to the armoury of retailing is the shopping centre — what Americans call "the mall" — bringing together large numbers of outlets under a single, cantilevered roof, with piped music, rest areas and fast food. These massive developments, built around the ubiquity of car ownership, are the theme parks of commerce — adult Disneylands, turning the necessary chore of domestic refuelling into a "day out for all the family", complete with balloons, *son et lumière* and adventure playgrounds for the kiddies.

Inevitably, several of these behemoths have fallen by the wayside, victims of bad planning and the recession. Hatfield Galleria, fatally marooned over a tunnel carrying the A1 (M) from London to the north, has just gone into receivership, joining the architecturally more felicitous Tobacco Dock, in Wapping, east London, — a warehouse too far, stranded beyond the tube — in the casualty department.

Yet, there are clear signs that shopping centres are here to stay. As Britain — and Europe — become ever more dependent on the private car, shopping centres, with their satellite car parks, will become the only practical means of doing the weekly shop.



Success: Brent Cross, just off the M1 in north London, has since become a monument

High streets are absurdly congested. In the big cities, red routes, on which parking is hardly ever permitted, are starting to take their toll of traditional locations. Nor does the weather help. Britain has just experienced its wettest August for years. Winter is just around the corner. We may be a phlegmatic people, but if the choice, while looking for a new fridge or the

ingredients for a dinner party, is between an air-conditioned centre, with car-parking and snack bars laid on, or white-water rafting down the high street in sou'wester and wellies, customers increasingly know which they would prefer.

It is — as the saying goes these days — hardly a level playing field.

Yet commerce has always been red

in tooth and claw, and the adjust-

ment now taking place in our habits seems as unstoppable as the move away from ocean liners to air travel. For developers, the trick is to ensure the right mix in the right place. For planners, the hope is that new custom can be attracted in volume without clogging the road system and without driving existing traders to the wall.

In the case of Hatfield, outside St

Roll up, roll up, roll your sleeves up

Libby Purves on the fascination of hewing wood and drawing water

nostalgie de la boat, and itched to pull on a pair, don molasin trousers, roll up their sleeves and join in. For a bit, anyway. Just for long enough to get something picturesque for the book-jacket blurb.

The manual worker, meanwhile, remains strangely unmoved by this charade. If he is a brickie or a ploughman or a waiter, he already knows what it is like and does not particularly want to read about it.

Nor does he wish to entrust the laying of the next course of bricks, the drawing-out of a stretch or the serving of scampi to some shining-faced amateur fresh off a creative writing course. Most particularly he does not relish the idea of being described as "a twisted giant of a man" or "prematurely grey, but with his own dignity". He wants to

finish work and go home. On time.

The visitor, on the other hand, wants to get high on the dignity of labour. In the revolutionary 1960s it was *de rigueur* for the politically OK Oxford undergraduate to be a dustman in his holidays. We girls mainly stuck to waitressing, but the thrill was adulterated by the uneasy suspicion that the world being what it is, we might end up as real waitresses, degree and all. But both sexes united in scorn of wimpy who spent their vacation being researchers for MPs or pushing pens in Daddy's office.

Some amateurs and writers, like Orwell among the *plongeurs*, have traded places to pretty good effect. But all are tainted by the very fact that they were not bred to it, do not have to do it and can go back anytime. And if by chance they

cannot, they are probably by that time surrounded by kindred spirits. I remember, when graduate unemployment was just invented, my younger brother's exasperated riposte to a worried parent. "Oh don't worry Dad — I mean, I've got the worst degree of all the porters at Harvey Nichols!" But in the case of writers, politicians, princes, ideologues, slummers and other tourists their interlude of manual work is at best a safari, and at worst a tour.

I know. I did it for years. It began as a mere escape route. Arriving on local radio to find myself expected to be interested in playgroups and cooking, I fled precipitately in the opposite direction, making a grubby series of work portraits chosen from the most macho available.

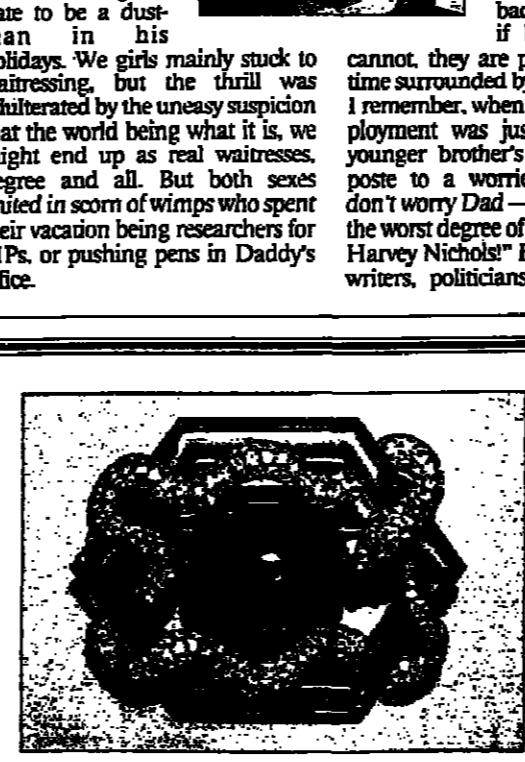
Goodness, it was fun. I rattled through the dawn on a travelling post office train. I climbed up a 100ft tower crane with a tape recorder to interview the crane driver (unfortunately his best stories got cut out for reasons of national security — the crane happened to overlook the prison exercise yard and he saw a lot of things).

I sheared a sheep. I was a

removal man for a day — well, I got in the way of some removal men actually, but Daddy and I do mean well, we really do. I went up on a hoist to mend street lamps, drove to Kent in a lorry full of racing pigeons, and swept a chimney.

I went out with the sewermen. One day when we were cleaning out a blocked septic tank at a grand riverside house (with the usual merry running commentary on the householders' diet and habits), the lady of the house popped out with our tea. I knew her, but in overalls I passed unrecognised. "Does the boy take sugar, too?" she flined. The men exchanged glances, feeling by this time entitled to their bit of fun. "Yeah, you do, don'tcha, Sid?" Sid I remained for the rest of the day, and it was better than a Bafta.

I recommend it to any politician, in power or out. Go for it. Get some brick-dust in your wrinkles. It may not save the nation, but it beats wrestling with a kamikaze pound. And you can always have the chauffeur waiting in case it palls.



A rock crystal, sapphire, diamond and emerald brooch/pendant by Cartier. Sold in June for £39,600.

We are currently preparing for our November and December London jewellery sales. If you would like to arrange an appointment for free and confidential advice about your own jewellery, please telephone Julia Clements on (071) 408 5306 as soon as possible.

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Our revels now are just begun

As the English Shakespeare Company prepares to hit the road, Heather Neill watches its *Tempest* and *Macbeth* take shape over eight weeks of rehearsals

A converted church in North London; August 3. In less than eight weeks the English Shakespeare Company must get two Shakespeare plays rehearsed and onto the road. The actors — some old friends, some new to the ESC — are assembling for the first time under the direction of Michael Bogdanov, who founded the ESC with Michael Pennington seven years ago. But a company which once toured a cycle of seven history plays (*The Wars of the Roses*) is not going to be panicked by the small matter of a new production of *The Tempest* and a revival of Bogdanov's *Macbeth* staging. In fact, for the first week — apart from movement classes — scarcely anybody budges.

The actors read through the texts and toss in the occasional comment, but mostly they listen to Bogdanov. Everything depends on his textual approach being understood and accepted. *The Tempest* is not, he says, a compassionate play. He has no time for parallels between Prospero and Shakespeare, the artist-as-magician laying aside his staff to retire in tranquility. "I find very little forgiveness. I find only a wish-fulfilment dream of revenge that uses Ariel as an instrument of torture."

The conundrum in this play is, says Bogdanov, a familiar one for Shakespeare: the man of imagination is a failure as a ruler, while the pragmatist, the man of action who rules successfully, is morally corrupt. There is no escape. Antonio, Prospero's usurping brother, remains unregenerate. His only comment during the final scene, in which Prospero makes him face his crime, is not one of remorse but a reference to Caliban: "A plain fish and no doubt marketable". Antonio has learned nothing: his chief motivation is greed, just as it always was.

Bogdanov's actors expect to give physically as well as mentally. Already, in another room, Olwen Fouere (Ariel) occasionally tests out a

tightrope, a few inches above the floor. A week later the Russian actor Raval Ilyanov, veteran of Chekhov at the Moscow Art Theatre, is hurling himself fearlessly from one piece of stage scaffolding to another. Will he be a bear, a monkey, a dog? In fact all this chittering, scratching and panting is preparing him to play Caliban. Not much of the overtly animal will survive in his characterisation, but by this process he does arrive at strange shapes.

Bogdanov has very clear ideas; after all, this is his fifth production of *The Tempest* in 20 years. But in these early weeks all is experimental. Caliban takes a break and Prospero (John Woodvine) and Ariel try some of the music composed by Bob White, who has been on hand from the first day. It is an eerie, magical sound, both earthy and airy. Fouere is an Irish actress and singer: her strong, melodious voice fits well with the interpretation of the part that she has agreed with Bogdanov. Which is that Ariel represents Prospero's mind, his imagination, in particular his desire for revenge. She moves with dignity and precision, not a trace of fairy fluttering, cutting through the action like a blade. That is in clear contrast to the crouching Caliban, who represents Prospero's barely controlled baser nature.

There is tension in rehearsals, of course. Time slips away; preparation always seems rushed, despite a schedule which goes from 10.00am to 10.00pm and often includes Saturday mornings. Shakespeare's pared down, elliptical language in his last play is difficult to memorise; some suffer crises of confidence. But there are jokes too. During one of the *Macbeth* sessions, Macbeth (Tony Haygarth) and Banquo (Sean Baker) decide that the line "Let us briefly put on manly readiness" refers to a potent brand of Scottish aftershave. The two become a hilarious double-act in the *Tempest*. Trinculo (Haygarth) and Stephano (Baker) receive spontaneous ap-



Airy spirit: Olwen Fouere rehearsing the role of Ariel for the English Shakespeare Company's touring production of *The Tempest*

plause from the cast for their drunken roistering in the final London run-through.

Every day a "calls" list is posted on the noticeboard. Names have a traditional formality: "Mr Woodvine", "Miss Farleigh" (Lynn Farleigh plays Juno and Lady Macbeth). The scenes, however, are given in affectionate shorthand: "Ferdinand's logs", "Temptation banquet" and "Teabags". Teabags? The spirits who mock the shipwrecked Lords are to wear lyrca outfits which the actors think resemble teabags. Before long, they are themselves referred to as Teabags without so much as a smile.

Towards the end of August the company moves to Riverside Studios in Hammersmith. The room is barn-like, and anybody doubting the mounting urgency of the operation need only look down at the

floor: the stage dimensions at the

Swansea Grand, where the tour begins, have been marked in tape. This is one of Debbie Rogers' responsibilities. She is the deputy stage manager and "drives" the play in performance, with one eye on prompt book and the other on cues and entrances.

Equity working hours are carefully observed in rehearsal, but Bogdanov himself, sustained by fruit and camomile tea, does not take a break for 13 hours. By the fifth week the stage manager is punching extra holes in his belt; his waist is collapsing, but his energy is not. He masterminds shipwreck and masque, and quietly gives "notes" to individuals after a scene, allowing room for experiment, but rigorously guiding characterisation to fit his interpretation.

Fouere is anxious about the wire-walking. Now used to a six-foot wire, she has discovered that a twelve-foot

one wobbles. But if it works, the sight of Ariel tightrope-walking across the stage as the Lords fall asleep, spellbound, will be worth the trouble. Even more bravely, she is preparing to have her thick plait of red hair shorn and dyed blue.

September 10: a pair of doves has

appeared in the corridor. "Prospero and Doves" goes up on the call sheet. John Woodvine moves through rehearsals magisterially, though still preoccupied with getting difficult lines to stick. Bogdanov has no doubts: "John's always like this. He'll be wonderful."

September 12: the company's last day in London, and the whole morning has been set aside for a run-through. The door is locked, the musicians ready. Actors who are not "on" conserve their energy, lying flat on their backs.

The setting is a polluted estuary,

the "magic island" after human

beings have abused it. An old man, an outcast dreamer. He is Prospero. The production begins to add up. Woodvine is almost word-perfect and a sad, deep-voiced, authoritarian Prospero is emerging. The pace is good — 87 minutes to the interval, according to Debbie's stopwatch.

Miranda (Julia Sanders) and Ferdinand (Charles Simpson) have rounded out their characters: the Lords are well differentiated; the comic scenes funny; the music otherworldly. Bogdanov expresses pleasure, if not satisfaction: he wants more bitterness, for one thing. But the dove behaved well. Let its part, at any rate, remain a surprise.

● *The Tempest* opens at the Grand, Swansea (0792 475715) on Saturday 26 and runs to October 3. Then the ESC visits Plymouth, Bristol, Cardiff, Woking, Hull and Leeds before playing a London season (Royal Opera House) from November 25 to December 12.

LONDON GALLERIES

Welcome to the gong show

There is more to medals than military and sporting prowess, as John Russell Taylor discovers at the British Museum's show



Albrecht Dürer's Portrait of Ulrich Storch, 1527

Like the art bookplate, the art medal enjoyed a tremendous vogue around the turn of the century and has been, in terms of critical attention at least, a back number since. This, of course, does not mean that artists have stopped making them, but simply that they have retreated into being made very much by specialists for specialists, and virtually ignored by anyone else.

On the other hand, the specialists among sculptors as among collectors, have tended to become more entrenched, even fanatical. The Fédération Internationale de la Médaille (Fidem), was founded as recently as 1937, and the British Art Medal Society is even newer, founded in 1982. Both organisations are deeply involved in the show in *The Round* at the British Museum, which celebrates contemporary art medals from all over the world.

In fact this is primarily the biennial show of Fidem, taking place for the first time in Britain, but there is also an annexe devoted to medals recently issued by the British Art Medal Society, which has also taken care of the British end of the show's organisation.

The first question is: what exactly constitutes an art medal? These days it clearly has little to do with the normal English understanding of the word "medal" as a military decoration of some kind. It may be more of a medallion commemorating a civil or religious occasion, marking an anniversary and so on. It may also be as the show's title implies, circular.

But it is not necessarily any of these things. Essentially it is a miniature sculpture in low relief, but even that does not cover all the examples on show: a few are quite simply tiny free-standing sculptures.

At least these last, where they occur (in the Portuguese section, for instance) are clearly eccentric within the context of the show as a whole. The British Museum, as the show's host, has put on its own display as background: Designs on Posters is a slightly arbitrary but revealing assemblage of drawings for medals, which does still indicate the traditional assumptions about what a medal is.

Even the greatest artists included, such as Dürer and Bernini, respect the circular

form and the limitation to low relief, while the less notable but interesting local designers of the 19th century, who make up most of the show, suggest little inclination to expand the art medal's horizons until the end of the century. It is at that point that medals really start to increase in size and assume many shapes beyond the traditional round, though they are still invariably in low relief.

Things have changed a great deal since then. All the same, it is tempting to continue measuring success in this form in terms of a tension between the traditional limitations and the ingenious ways modern medalists find to modify or circumvent them. There are enormous differences of approach among the various national groups, to such an extent that one must wonder how consistent are the criteria applied to national selection.

At their worst the medals on show here observe all the

example, who in *Wasichu* (the Native American term for newcomers) graphically shows ingestion on one side and the other end of the process on the reverse.

American medals are the most diverse of all. Approaches range from the excessively refined and overly bombastic to the brilliantly original, employing all the maverick invention of contemporary American crafts, happy to break out into wildly irregular shapes, to add plastics and organic materials to the normal medals, even to garnish with feathers. But on the whole it is the northern and eastern European countries which carry off the major honours.

Scandinavian medals tend to be chunky and rough-hewn, but powerfully modelled. The medalists of Latvia and Lithuania (countries also strong in the design of bookplates) show a characteristically independent spirit, as suggested by Bruno Straumann's *Dali* medal, which stays just within the medial convention and manages to evoke the great Surrealist showman without imitating him. Independent Croatia is showing a strong group, and the Czechoslovak contingent is tactfully subdivided into Czech and Slovak.

Perhps the most impressive of all are the medals from Bulgaria and Hungary. The Bulgarian Teodosi Antonov's *Old House*, its rough square containing only a bare lightbulb and an empty kitchen chair, speaks volumes by association without needing to be any more than what it says it is.

The Hungarian Janos Kalmar makes near-abstracts in cast and painted iron, suggesting ruined buildings or bits of mouldering machinery. He casts them entries from an *East European Small Inventory*, and strikingly demonstrates that, in sculpture, size need have nothing to do with quality and powers of expression. But then finally the whole show, if it does nothing else, convinces that small may be beautiful but can also be grand and glorious, challenging and terrifying when it wants.

The British are a mixed bag: some rather feeble traditionalists are mixed in with strong if conservative designers such as Ronald Searle. And there are really tough thinkers around as well: Nicola Moss, for

This musical, based on Shaw's *You Never Can Tell*, was greeted equivalently by Jeremy Kingston at its Chichester premiere last year. The journey to the West End has crystallised the shortcomings.

Valentine's Day opens with what sounds like a Rex Harrison reject from *My Fair Lady*, a speech song number where vocal inflections, rhythmic patterns and perky orchestral bustle recall that rather better Shawian musical. Reminders recur throughout: Many of the songs here may read well, but they lack any punch, bite or individuality to keep our attention.

Not very identical twins are soon singing about being identical twins to a dinky medium-high kicking number, for above all (or below all) there is the choreography. Late Victorian hotels in Torquay were evidently crammed with flouncing maids with feather dusters, trim prancing bellboys, saucy waitresses and comic, slow-witted waiters.

Routine after routine looks like hilarious parody. That this

whimsy is intended seriously is confirmed by Edward Petherbridge as the old waiter, looking like a cross between the Abbé Liza and an Afghan hound, the National Theatre's first (Stoppard) Guildenstern gives a toe-curling display of glibious cuteness. He sings and dances so sketchily that even his soft-shoe shuffle is provided by offstage sound effects. But then this mortifyingly vapid experience bids fair to be the first minimalist musical: minimally witty, minimally melodic, minimally original.

Elizabeth Counsell plays the liberated Mrs Clandon unctuously, as if suspecting she was in the wrong theatre and might be requested to leave at any moment. Nicky Adams and

Robert Hands are hypnotically effective as the insufferably bumbling twins; Alexander Hanson's Valentine generously addresses his every other line to the circle rather than those on stage with him: Teresa Barbanha is a likeable Gloria. "Life is a game, no one's to blame," shrills the chorus in glassy-eyed panic. Oh yes, someone is. I name the guilty men: Benny Green (dowdy lyrics) and Denis King (unmemorable tinkling).

MARTIN HOYLE

Theatre: Valentine's Day at the Globe

Less than Shaw

whimsy is intended seriously is confirmed by Edward Petherbridge as the old waiter, looking like a cross between the Abbé Liza and an Afghan hound, the National Theatre's first (Stoppard) Guildenstern gives a toe-curling display of glibious cuteness. He sings and dances so sketchily that even his soft-shoe shuffle is provided by offstage sound effects. But then this mortifyingly vapid experience bids fair to be the first minimalist musical: minimally witty, minimally melodic, minimally original.

Elizabeth Counsell plays the liberated Mrs Clandon unctuously, as if suspecting she was in the wrong theatre and might be requested to leave at any moment. Nicky Adams and

Ice Dance: Torvill and Dean

Worth skating for

For some of us, the most spectacular act in this ice show is provided by Adam Visitayev, a guest star from the Moscow Circus. All he does is dance a little, balance on a precariously placed chair, leapfrog over his wife Anna, and climb onto her shoulders to be carried across the Wembley Arena. Perhaps I should have mentioned that they were not wearing skates but working on a tight, narrow wire high up above the ice.

But the crowds had come to see Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, and they got their money's worth. Many of their championship numbers are spread through the evening: *Paso Doble*, *Echoes of Ireland*, *Oscar Tango*, and of course *Bolero*, all applauded as they started, not only at the finish. The titles alone show how conscientiously they work to vary their material, even if the irreverent thought does pop up now and again that they look like naughty kids who have raided the dressing up trunk while the adults were away.

Robin Cousins exploits his "cheeky chappy" personality and his amazing backward somersaults in a

"There are plenty of people taking a pride in their ignorance of science occupying positions of influence in the education system, the civil service and the media... influential philistines of the kind that Snow was complaining about."



In this Friday's TES, Professor Michael Rowan-Robinson revisits The Two Cultures.

TES

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ARTS BRIEF

Playing away

OLD habits die hard in the London orchestral world. As reported opposite, the London Philharmonic became the Festival Hall's resident orchestra last Thursday. The residency's prime purpose is to produce well-rehearsed concerts by concentrating the minds of players on their South Bank responsibilities.

How surprising, then, to learn that last Tuesday, in between six rehearsals with the LPO's idealistic music director, Franz Welser-Möst, many LPO players did not go home to rest and meditate on the pleasures of Schumann adagios but straight to a lucrative recording session at Abbey Road studios, organised by Mike Batt, of Womble fame. An admirable way to prepare for the most momentous concert in LPO history, just 48 hours later.

Meanwhile, the exits continue from the beleaguered Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. Out have gone Ian Macay, the manager, and Nichola Pritchett-Brown, the sponsorship manager. Last week the concert manager also left; as did the public relations officer.

Out, too, goes Louise Badger, who has been acting as general manager; she is to manage the BBC Symphony Orchestra. Coming in, of course, is Paul Findlay, recruited from the Royal Opera to be the RPO's new manager. Unfortunately, he is not due to start until March. In the current cut-throat music business, the gap in management could not have come at a worse time for Beecham's old band.



Franz Welser-Möst: LPO's idealistic music director

Last chance

MANET's political and social involvement in the life of his times is superbly demonstrated in "Manet: The Execution of Maximilian" (National Gallery until Sunday: 071-839 3321). The gallery has cleaned and restored its Manet of the 1867 execution of the Mexican emperor Maximilian, a subject which moved Manet to produce three large-scale works, shown together here for the first time this century and surrounded by other works with political overtones, borrowed from galleries as far afield as Boston, Mannheim, Chicago, Zurich and Paris.

The clearing of a rugby player accused of punching has focused attention on the growing role of the law in sport, Simon Barnes reports

When the ball is in court

With sport you leave the real world behind. At least, you seem to. That is one of the great attractions for everyone involved: players, spectators, television viewers, certainly writers, and especially administrators.

In sport, you pass through the looking-glass and enter a fantasy kingdom of giants and pygmies, of duels and wars fought with little blood and little rancour. Sport doesn't matter, in the sense that, say, civil war matters. That is its point.

Earlier this year, Gary Rees, a former England rugby union player, was sent for trial charged with assaulting Stefan Maruy, captain of London Irish, after an incident on the pitch. Last week he was found not guilty on the basis that he did not punch Maruy deliberately.

This sort of thing makes every one in sport uncomfortable. There is a feeling that calling on the law is like asking the headmaster to settle a dispute between ink first-formers.

Rugby union, the most masonic of all sports, has a long record of violence and a long tradition of keeping quiet about it. Man's game, and all that. But all games share the reluctance to bring in the real world.

"I have always been concerned when the law of the land becomes involved with the laws of a game," says Ted Croker, a former chief executive of the Football Association. "I have always opposed people who seek to bring too much law into sport. I believe very much that sport should govern itself on the field of play."

"I find it hard to accept the idea of bringing lawyers into the game," says Will Cartling, captain of the England rugby union team. "And in fact, I have never seen anything that would make me want to call the lawyers in. I would like to think that the game itself could deal with most incidents. In an ideal world, players shake hands after the toughest match."

In an ideal world... that is the great trap, of course. Sport is supposed to be an ideal world, and many people cherish the appearance of eminence-without-rancour. A court case rather blows the whole thing wide open.

Edward Grayson, a barrister and the author of *Sport and the Law*, has long maintained that the law has an important part to play in sport. "There is no doubt that ideally sport should be magic," he says. "Ideally sport should take people out of themselves and give them a new dimension in their lives. But the



England batsman Phil Edmonds is hit by a West Indian bouncer (left); a flare-up in this year's international between England and France



Modern sport mixes massive forces in the most emotional of circumstances. The real and fantasy worlds collide: and people get hurt... The victims are not best served by hushing things up

bowling of bouncers. But all players accept that fast balls aimed at the head are "part of the game".

Peter Roebuck, the former captain of Somerset, took a first in Law at Cambridge. "To remove the bouncer would be to take the guts out of the game," he says. "To play hostile bowling, balls aimed at the head, is a way of defining merit. The game is not supposed to be a batsman's orgy. It is supposed to be a contest."

A beamer is, by the laws of the game, every bit as illegal as a bouncer. A bouncer, obviously enough bounces, and then leaps at the batsman. A beamer is a ball aimed at the batsman without bounces. The batsman simply does not see a ball that takes the direct route to his head or body. "I would have absolutely no hesitation in suing a bowler who

injured me with an intentional beamer," Roebuck says.

The notion of intention is important. It is perfectly possible, of course, to get injured in sport without anyone infringing the laws of the land. A footballer can break your leg by deliberately "going over the ball"; that is, deliberately by-passing the ball in order to kick the opponent. Or he can miss the ball by accident, simply mistiming his challenge. Either way, your leg is just as broken.

The point is to distinguish between recklessness and an error of judgment," Mr Grayson says. He cites a case in which a doctor injured a baby during a forceps delivery. He was accused of a breach of his duty of care. The case went as far as the House of Lords, who found that the doctor was guilty of an error of judgment — not negligence.

Gordon Taylor, the chief executive of the Professional Footballers Association, says: "We always inform our members that in consenting to play football, they are accepting a risk. But we also tell them that they have a duty of care to their fellow-professionals, who are not expecting to be caught in a pre-mediated assault."

In 1988, there was a High Court case after Danny Thomas of Tottenham Hotspur had been caught in an illegal tackle by Gavin Maguire of Queen's Park Rangers. This was eventually settled out of court: Thomas, whose football career was ended by the tackle, received £130,000.

Sport becomes a more serious matter with every passing year. Sport is not just recreation; it is also politics, power, money. For some people, not only players, it is a fortune. For many others, it is a career, a very good living indeed. The top men in sport are said to wield the power of a head of state, and a dictatorship at that.

Modern sport mixes massive forces in the most emotional of circumstances. The real world and the fantasy worlds collide; and people get hurt, physically, and financially. The victims are not best served by hushing things up.

Sport has its being, uneasy and precarious, in the real world. And in the real world lawyers, like death and taxes, are inescapable.

Rugby plays safe over its dangers

Nobody plays rugby without being well aware of the high risk of injury. The robustness of the game is integral to its excitement, for players and spectators alike. Players expect hard knocks, and take a pride in getting back on to the pitch as soon as they have mended. But the game's reputation for danger comes from the small but continuing incidence of players suffering permanent disablement from injuries to the head or spine.

The sport's governing bodies are sensitive to the charge that it is unsafe, and take great pains to monitor injuries. More than 3,000 schools are members of the Rugby Football Union (RFU), so the safety of children is also monitored.

"Injuries are inevitable in a physical contact collision sport, but we are anxious to minimise them," says Dudley Wood of the RFU. "We have a working party on injuries, which includes two doctors. They meet three or four times a year to look at the statistics. They can make recommendations to change the laws of the game and have done so in the past."

In 1982, players in the scrum were banned from pushing with their shoulders lower than their hips. This reduces the danger of scrums collapsing, which used to be a common cause of neck injuries. From being one of the most dangerous places on the rugby field, the scrum has become one of the safest.

Of the 799 injuries in club rugby reported to the RFU after the 1989-90 season, 37 per cent were to the legs, while 22 per cent were to the head and 8 per cent to the neck or spine. A rugby player's massive thighs and armoured shins can take a great deal of punishment, but he is as vulnerable as anyone else to concussion and spinal injury. Despite improved safeguards, almost every year sees several cases in which a broken back or neck leads to permanent paralysis in some or all limbs.

The official general household survey (GHS) records that the number of rugby accidents in Britain fell from 48 in 1987 to 28 in 1988 and 16 in 1989. "Levels of injury in rugby are low in relation to other sports," Mr Wood says.

"There is a far higher incidence of injuries in football. For serious injuries to the head or back, we are way down the scale from diving, riding or trampolining."

There is a statistical sleight of hand here. It is true that more than three times as many footballers as rugby players are injured in a year. But 12 times as many play the game. A true comparison must take account of how many play, and how often.

On this basis, rugby topped the GHS list in 1989, with 6.7 accidents per thousand occasions when an individual turned out to play. Hockey and climbing are next on the list, with 4.5 and 4.0, while football (2.8), cricket (2.6) and motor sports (2.3) complete the list of sports with more than two accidents per thousand outings.

MR WOOD's claim that riding, trampolining and diving carry higher risks of head and back injury than rugby refers to figures published this year in *Leisure and Sport* magazine. These show head, back and spinal injuries as percentages of total injuries in each sport.

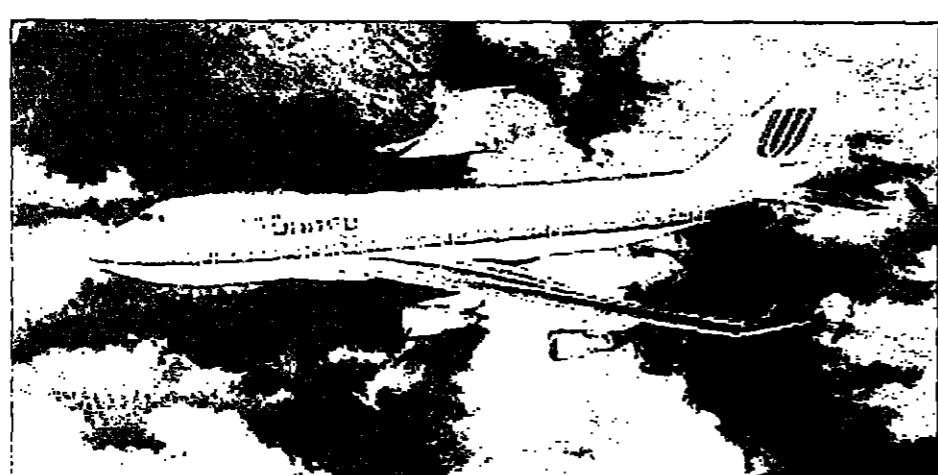
It is true that injuries in the other three sports are more likely to involve the head or spine than injuries suffered while playing rugby. But it is only fair to add that the chance of incurring any injury while engaged in riding, swimming or athletics is an extremely small fraction of the risk when playing rugby.

The RFU rightly makes a point of gathering the information needed to monitor safety. It would do well to let these figures speak for themselves, without seeking to use them to gloss over rugby's dangers:

GEORGE HILL

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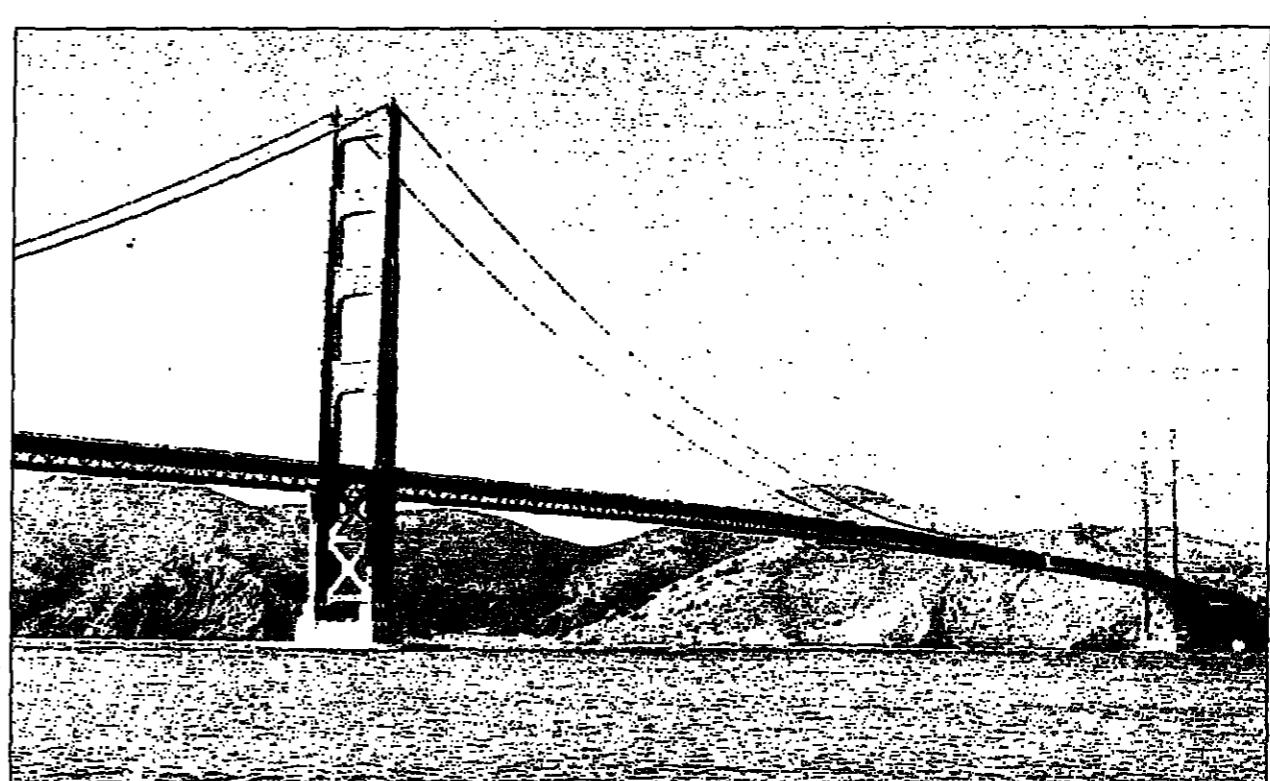
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UNITED AIRLINES



Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco: it takes an hour to walk across and is rusty red and not golden brown

Spectacular views

SAN FRANCISCO sits on the south side of the entrance to San Francisco Bay. The Pacific Ocean penetrates deep inland through this gap, with the fog often rolling in with it. From the northern tip of the town, the Golden Gate Bridge — rusty red, not gold — sweeps gracefully across the entrance of the bay to the far side.

San Francisco still feels like a town, not an urban sprawl. This is because it is built on a group of hills, with most of the streets going up and down. On the steepest hills the roads weave or zigzag their way between well-spaced houses. The famous San Francisco cable-cars carry the citizens over some of the hilltops. From the heights there are spectacular views out to the bay and the ocean, especially at sunset.

You can walk across San Francisco — unlike Los Angeles — if you are prepared to stop and take your breath occasionally. Union Square is the heart of the town and its shopping centre: it was once a great sandbank. It abuts the skyscrapers of the financial dis-

trict, sometimes called San Francisco's canyon country. North is "Jackson Square", which is not a square at all but a historic district, notable for its old brick warehouses that have been turned into adenmen's offices. Chinatown is the place for restaurants.

Telegraph Hill is the mound from which the first European saw San Francisco Bay: it was on 1 November 1769, and he was a Spaniard called José de Ortega. Now it is a smart residential district, but at the top you can visit Coit Tower, a firemen's memorial whose shape is often compared to the nozzle of a firehose. When you look up at it from immediately below, its tapering sides make it seem even taller than it is.

A little further north, at Fisherman's Wharf, you meet the bay. More restaurants here, with fine seafood. You look out past ships and boats to the wooded hills on the far side. Out in the bay itself is Alcatraz island: from Pier 41 you can take a ferry to it and see the gaunt ruins of the prison. The last prisoners left it

in 1963, after it which was occupied for several years by Native Americans (as they are now called) who claimed it as their territory. You can also go by ferry to the largest island in the bay, Angel Island, which is now a California State Park.

You can walk across the Golden Gate Bridge, with the tide surging below it, and the wind whistling through your hair. It is 1.2 miles long and most people find that the walk, including stops takes about an hour. Beyond that, the whole



The old and the new: San Francisco's architecture

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The first winner selected for each day will win a pair of Connoisseur Class transatlantic return tickets. A further five runners-up will win a pair of return economy tickets to the United States. Calls cost 36p per minute cheap rate, 48p per minute all other times. Winner's names will be published in *The Times* on Wednesday.

TODAY'S QUESTIONS

- Who broadcasts a letter from America each week on BBC radio?
- What is the name of the American League baseball team that is based in Baltimore?
- What is the name of the town that elected Clint Eastwood as mayor?

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TOKEN 7

Simply does it every time

Liz Smith reports on a small fashion company that has become a big success by producing "nicely made" clothes

I can't help feeling the fashion business makes people look silly," says Alison Lloyd, the designer behind the successful Ally Capellino label. While no shrinking violet, she is disarmingly down to earth about her profession.

The desire to tout your talents and show your style is generally accepted as an essential qualification for success in the fashion business, and some well-known designers appear to flourish with few other skills. But Ms Lloyd is not one of them. She says she is far too blunt to make a good salesperson. She shuns the limelight of the fashion shows. Her job is simply to make clothes and she cares passionately about their fabric, cut and finish. "I hate style that is overpowering," she says.

Her small business booms, with a comfortable turnover of about £1 million. In spite of the recession, or maybe because of it, sales of the romantic, value-for-money clothes in sturdy corduroy or rough linen that have become her trademark since she established the Ally Capellino label 12 years ago are brisk.

Ms Lloyd's matter-of-fact attitude towards the simple pleasures of wearing "nicely made" clothes and her disdain for anything aggressively flashy is peculiarly British. So it is odd that she and Jono Platt, her partner since their days at Middlesex Art College, picked a name with such an Italian ring ("capellino" means little hair or head). The Italians find it even odder. None the less, they enjoy wearing Ally Capellino style and are among the company's biggest export customers. Nor has the name proved too much of a tongue-twister for the growing international Capellino fan club.

Mr Platt leaves the designing to Ms Lloyd these days and concentrates on running the business. Each has a desk at opposite ends of their riverside headquarters in a warehouse on Wapping docks in east London, with their meeting point a pair of cinnamon-upholstered sofas flanking a pair of basic tea chests that serve as the base for a boardroom table. The new 1993 collection of indigo-dyed muslin and linen jackets and long dirdns, gym skirts, cricket stripe blazers and loose white linen shirts with smocked shoulders, is lined up on

rails. Propped up in the entrance is the bike that Ms Lloyd uses to cycle home to their canal-side house in Bow to be with their two children (Hamish, seven, and Agnes, three) in October.

The Hearts of Oak logo, chosen for its workmanlike imagery, suits the simple fabrics — flannel, corduroy, drill and linens — that Ms Lloyd likes to use. A fisherman print of abstract ropes and nets is used for this winter's collection of loose shirt jackets and smock tops.

Ms Lloyd has always been a practical person, and clever at making things. Growing up in Ireland, where her father was a musician, she made trousers for boys at her school, as well as her own clothes. Yet even at art school, she hesitated before following a fashion design course. "It was a commitment that meant I was taking it seriously," she says.

She has to take it seriously today. This reluctant member of the fashion world — she even hesitates to call herself a designer — has been administered a vigorous kick lately to show her into the limelight. Coats Viyella, Britain's largest textiles company, recently decided to invest £250,000 a year to promote the Ally Capellino label, help stage fashion shows and market lines which include collections for men and children as well as women's wear.

This sort of tie-up between a major name in the industry and a British designer is unprecedented. Courtaulds' relationship with Arabella Pollen involved its acquisition of a majority stake in her business. Coats Viyella themselves acquired Jean Muir's business some years ago but sold it back to her.

Coats Viyella is not giving up its support for altruistic reasons, of course. It is familiar with Ms Lloyd's commercial clout, having worked with her for two years supplying the technology and machinery needed for the tougher construction of her successful Hearts of Oak range.

Ms Lloyd has reciprocated by working as design consultant on collections Coats Viyella produces for high street stores, which have looked considerably smarter for her input. The company also realises it can capitalise on a more market-

able investment and share in international licensing agreements. "There could be Capellino carpets and bedlinen," says Sally Smith, the managing director of the CV Apparel Design Group, says.

An Ally Capellino shop opened in London in 1988. Typically, they picked Wardour Street in Soho, a more offbeat address than London's glossier "fashion" enclaves, Knightsbridge or Covent Garden. The same rugged atmosphere of the shop is faithfully recreated in the Ally Capellino corner of Harrods' fashion floor.

Anne Pitcher, the store's divisional manager for fashion, has cleared away last season's backdrop of shells and pebbles to make way for the driftwood and rope that set the scene for this winter's collection of heavy linen dirdns and fisherman smocks, hooded jackets and jersey jackets and tapered trousers. Pictured above is a fisherman-print heavy linen shirt jacket, priced £225, matching silk scarf, navy jersey leggings, £125, all by Ally Capellino.

Ms Pitcher describes Ally Capellino as less urban and more informal than other international names. "Every season," she says, "there is always a good skirt and jacket, a great T-shirt or sweater."

Early gas cookers, unfitted, unfestooned and in fashion, are for sale

Hobnobbing at Christie's

If you had told some wretched twenty of the late 19th century that the formidable great hulk of a gas cooker that she was currently buffing to an ebony gleam would 100 years hence be sold at Christie's as a desirable antique, she might well have been tempted to stick her head in salt oven, turn the taps full on and call it a day.

But it is true — and why not? Far more arcane areas of domestic history are already avidly collected (Britain boasts, for instance, a small but devoted society dedicated to the amassing of differing styles of lavatory paper). Next week's sale of a collection of 170 Victorian and Edwardian cooking appliances and associated items was gathered by a London dealer within only three years — this suggesting that there are still rich pickings to be had. They range, as it were, from vast, cast-iron cookers built on the lines of HMS *Dreadnought* (and often bearing a similarly heroic monicker boldly emblazoned across their panelled fronts) to small grills, hotplates and the rather too aptly named "burners".

The history of gas cooking is relatively short — in the middle of the last century virtually all cooking was done over coal-fired ranges, although such institutions as the Reform Club had installed a vast bank of gas cookers, obliging other major institutions to follow suit.

By the 1870s, smaller gas cookers were available and began to be commonplace on the domestic scene, but their cost (up to £15) ensured that most of them were hired from the gas companies. Apart from innovations such as the Regulo thermostat and stove enamelling (built as the easy way to keep an oven clean, whereas everyone knew, as we do, that there is no easy way to do any such thing) the principle of cooking with gas has remained largely unaltered.

Not so the hardware: whereas now it is still perfectly possible to buy a brand new but unbelievably dated-looking cooker with oven, four rings, a grill stuck up at the top on a shaky scaffold and a drawer at the base where the

legs used to be (the primary purpose of this drawer being seemingly to jam), such a cooker tends to be white or, rather more horribly, brown and beige. The mighty cookers of the past, however, were uniformly as black as coal.

The panoply of hobs, bolts and heavy gauge latches is indeed forbidding; it seems to suggest that once you lock up a leg of lamb in one of these contraptions, it stays in there for ever.

The more modest the cooker, the more appealing: the Westminster and the Metropolitan are as grand as they sound, but spare a thought too for The Davis Wee Cooker, the Nippy, the South Suburban.

than some real, free standing kitchen appliances from the days of yore! Forget the state-of-the-art Neff ovens with their spurious black and brass whilst

of Victorianism, eschew the boring ho-hum (wouldn't it be fun in red?) Aga cooker, and toss out all thoughts of the catering quality Dualit toaster — here is the real McCoy. Alas, alas! it is not to be. Rather in the manner of Telecom stamping their red triangle of disapproval upon all the more interesting telephones, Christie's prints a po-faced disclaimer, which some may decide to ignore: "These appliances are offered for sale for historical research and collection only, and are not suitable for current use. They should not be connected to power supplies."

But go anyway — with prices estimated between £100 and £2,000, you could end up with one of the most unwieldy conversation pieces in history. As with all auctions, however, remember to keep your head when all about you are losing theirs; or, to put it another way, if you can't stand the heat, stay out of the kitchen.

JOSEPH CONNOLLY

• The Gas Cooker sale is on Wednesday, September 30 at 2pm at Christie's South Kensington, 85 Old Brompton Road, London SW7 3LD (071-581 7611).



Oh, what a boom: a late 19th-century catalogue cover, when all cookers were black

Colour-matched canapés



Sanctuary: M Lacroix collects Santi Belli figures (left) and designed his home as he would a couture collection

With an extravagant splash, the "king of couture" comes to London

to be launched simultaneously in London, Paris and New York by Thèmes and Hudson.

All this is riding on the back of 41-year-old M Lacroix, who presented his first collection only five years ago and was dubbed by people who understand the subtleties of such instant coronations the "king of couture", the "new Saint Laurent".

In Paris, the Lacroix concession is owned by the people who brought us Moët et Chandon champagne, Louis Vuitton luggage and Hennessy cognac, but apparently they were dismised to set up shop in London (nothing to do with the recession — nobody in the rarified world of haute couture even mentions

the word recession). Enter Roberto Devork, an inordinately wealthy Argentinian in his late forties, who is already the concessionaire for Gianfranco Ferré in this country, and was the man responsible for introducing us to the myriad delights of Gianni Versace, many years ago.

In the eye of many, the approach to fashion shared by M Lacroix and Signor Versace is identical: extraordinarily rich fabrics and swirling silk prints and brocades overlaid with all manner of shiny things with similarly over-the-top prices. "Not so," corrects Mr Devork's PA. "Versace is much more Hollywood glitz, more Euro-trash. Lacroix is more um, eccentric."

Court of Appeal

Ballot not invalidated by strike

Newham London Borough Council v National and Local Government Officers Association
Before Lord Justice Neill, Lord Justice Woolf and Lord Justice Butler-Sloss
(Judgment September 11)

A ballot seeking to escalate an industrial dispute was invalidated under section 7(3)(a) of the Employment Act 1990 by the fact that some members of the union involved were already on strike following earlier ballots.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgo) from Mrs Justice Ebsworth who on September 1 had granted interlocutory injunctions in favour of Newham London Borough Council. Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused.

The effect of section 10(1) of the Trade Union Act 1984, as amended by the Employment Act 1988 and Schedule 2 to the Employment Act 1990 is that an act done by a trade union to induce a member to take part, or continue to take part, in industrial action was not within section 13 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 (protection from certain liabilities in tort) unless the industrial action had the support of a ballot.

Section 7 of the 1990 Act provides: "(2) Industrial action shall not be regarded for the purposes of section 10 of the 1984 Act... as having the support of a ballot unless... the following conditions are satisfied.

"(3) The conditions are that — (a) there must have been no call by the trade union to take part, or continue to take part in industrial

action to which the balloter relates, or any authorisation or endorsement by the union of any such industrial action, before the date of the ballot."

Mr John Hendy, QC and Ms Tess Gibbons for Nalgo; Mr Peter Birts, QC and Mr Christopher Butler-Sloss for Newham.

JUDGMENT September 11

It was clear to his Lordship from two documents of June 19 that, while Nalgo had been demonstrating that it wanted industrial action to be extended to other members in addition to those already on strike, it had not then been calling on them to strike or authorising or endorsing their striking but had been communicating Nalgo's desire to authorise a ballot of all its members with a view to more extensive industrial action being taken and indicating the manner in which the ballot was going to be carried out.

In other words, so far as those employees who were not already on strike were concerned, the effect of the documents had been to indicate that Nalgo was intending to communicate with all its members with a view to more extensive industrial action being taken and indicating the manner in which the ballot was going to be carried out.

Mr Birts submitted that for the judge to which it related had already been resolved prior to the application to the judge. The judge's decision on the second point had been in Nalgo's favour.

The dispute arose out of financial constraints on Newham resulting in its having made certain employees redundant. On January 7, 1992, three of those employees, in the poll tax section of the finance department, had taken strike action to protest against the redundancies. That had been followed by two further strikes, preceded by ballot, by officers in other sections.

On June 22, the poll tax section officers had returned to work. They had subsequently been offered permanent re-employment. On June 19, however, the union had decided to escalate the strike, and ballot papers had been sent to all members of the poll tax section by Newham. The proposed strike action was to be in proportion to the financial redundancies in the poll tax section and to Newham's threat to dismiss those strikers.

The ballot had resulted in a majority in favour of strike action, and on August 3 a strike of Nalgo's members generally had begun. It was in relation to that strike that

the present proceedings had been commenced.

It was clear to his Lordship from two documents of June 19 that, while Nalgo had been demonstrating that it wanted industrial action to be extended to other members in addition to those already on strike, it had not then been calling on them to strike or authorising or endorsing their striking but had been communicating Nalgo's desire to authorise a ballot of all its members with a view to more extensive industrial action being taken and indicating the manner in which the ballot was going to be carried out.

It was true that, after the further ballot had authorised broader industrial action, the earlier industrial action would have been subsumed in that broader action, but that did not mean that the later ballot had been in any way concerned with the earlier action.

The second issue raised the question as to the position in law where one side to an industrial dispute considered that the disputes subject of the ballot had been resolved but the other contended that that was not so.

Mr Birts submitted that it was for the court to determine objectively whether the party who contended that there was still a dispute was acting reasonably.

Mr Hendy submitted that for a dispute to continue it was sufficient if the side which still regarded itself as being in dispute honestly and genuinely believed that that was the position.

With modification, his Lordship accepted Mr Hendy's general approach. Adopting that modified approach, the question was whether Newham could establish a triable case that the issues identified in the ballot paper had been resolved prior to the orders being made by the judge.

If industrial action had not already started, the degree of difference between the original terms of employment of the poll tax section strikers and the terms of re-employment subsequently offered to them would almost certainly not have resulted in industrial action.

However, once industrial action was taken, attitudes hardened and his Lordship accepted that there was still a real dispute over the issue.

On the second question in the ballot paper, his Lordship only indicated a tentative view that it could be beyond Newham's powers to enter into an agreement not to dismiss employees engaged in unlawful activities.

If that was so, then the only question that remained to be resolved was as to something that was beyond the power of a public body, that would not be a live issue justifying the continuation of industrial action.

His Lordship hoped that both sides would want to avoid causing any further hardship residents in Newham, and, bearing in mind the limited area of real dispute that remained, he would urge them to try to resolve their differences without further industrial action.

LORD JUSTICE WOOLF and Lord Justice Butler-Sloss agreed.

Solicitors Bruce Piper & Co; Mr Gerard Curran, East Ham.

The tapes could not be played. That would depend on circumstances. If an issue was thrown up during the trial which could only be resolved by admitting the tapes, they should be admitted before the jury.

If it was to show a negative, there was no need for the tapes to be played. Instead, counsel could jointly agree that the jury be told nothing was said about the matter on the tape.

Sometimes the tapes would contain positive evidence in which case it might be necessary to play them. Matters could arise which were not anticipated when summaries were agreed and it was wrong that counsel should have their hands tied.

It was important that the court should be clear as to the position regarding tapes. The practice of agreeing a summary was a concession by counsel on both sides. It was a conditional concession.

The convictions would be quashed on other grounds.

Solicitors CPS, Kingston.

It did not mean that thereafter

Tape concession not binding

Regina v Sinclair and Another
Before Lord Justice Farquharson, Mr Justice Tudor Evans and Mr Justice Roughtier
(Judgment August 7)

Acceptance of an agreed summary of tape-recorded interviews was a concession by counsel and did not exclude the later admission of the tapes before the jury.

The Court of Appeal, Criminal Division, so held quashing the convictions at Kingston Crown Court Judge Baker and a jury of Devon Anthony Sinclair for indecent assault and common assault and of Hayden Peters for indecent assault.

Mr Edmund Alexander, signed by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for Sinclair; Mr Simon Myers, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for

Peters; Mr Peter Finnigan, who did not appear below, for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE FARQUHARSON said that in the course of his cross-examination by Mr Alexander, Peters had begun to go beyond what he had said in his lengthy tape-recorded interview with the police.

Mr Alexander had applied to the judge for permission to play the tape in court, although counsel had previously agreed that only a summary should go before the jury. The application had been refused.

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Solicitors CPS, Kingston.

It did not mean that thereafter

Law Report September 21 1992

Queen's Bench Division

Separating needs for housing

Regina v Lewisham London Borough Council, Ex parte Dolan
Before Sir Louis Blom-Cooper, QC
(Judgment August 17)

They had already been the subject of a ballot, and the further ballot had not related and had not been intended to relate to the industrial action already taken.

It was true that, after the further ballot had authorised broader industrial action, the earlier industrial action would have been subsumed in that broader action, but that did not mean that the later ballot had been in any way concerned with the earlier action.

The second issue raised the question as to the position in law where one side to an industrial dispute considered that the disputes subject of the ballot had been resolved but the other contended that that was not so.

Mr Birts submitted that it was for the court to determine objectively whether the party who contended that there was still a dispute was acting reasonably.

Mr Hendy submitted that for a dispute to continue it was sufficient if the side which still regarded itself as being in dispute honestly and genuinely believed that that was the position.

With modification, his Lordship accepted Mr Hendy's general approach. Adopting that modified approach, the question was whether Newham could establish a triable case that the issues identified in the ballot paper had been resolved prior to the orders being made by the judge.

If industrial action had not already started, the degree of difference between the original terms of employment of the poll tax section strikers and the terms of re-employment subsequently offered to them would almost certainly not have resulted in industrial action.

However, once industrial action was taken, attitudes hardened and his Lordship accepted that there was still a real dispute over the issue.

On the second question in the ballot paper, his Lordship only indicated a tentative view that it could be beyond Newham's powers to enter into an agreement not to dismiss employees engaged in unlawful activities.

If that was so, then the only question that remained to be resolved was as to something that was beyond the power of a public body, that would not be a live issue justifying the continuation of industrial action.

His Lordship hoped that both sides would want to avoid causing any further hardship residents in Newham, and, bearing in mind the limited area of real dispute that remained, he would urge them to try to resolve their differences without further industrial action.

LORD JUSTICE WOOLF and Lord Justice Butler-Sloss agreed.

Solicitors Bruce Piper & Co; Mr Gerard Curran, East Ham.

ground that its initial offer constituted an offer of suitable accommodation within section 69 of the Housing Act 1985, as substituted by section 14 of the Housing and Planning Act 1986.

Mr Mark Sutton for the applicant; Mr Martin Hodges for the local authority.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the sole issue related to a question of procedural irregularity. In determining whether the proffered accommodation was suitable could the local authority separate the medical, including the mental, condition of the applicant from the non-medical aspects?

Mr Blom-Cooper, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Queen's Bench Division, so held allowing Melanie Jane Dolan's application for an order of certiorari to quash Lewisham London Borough Council's decision, dated May 1, 1990, to refuse to offer her alternative accommodation on the

basis of all the relevant material. It was not sufficient to take board the medical adviser's conclusion as to the applicant's medical needs.

The decision-maker had to weigh all the medical factors, which no doubt had properly informed the medical adviser's concluded view of the medical needs, along with all the non-medical factors.

Dichotomy was permissible for initial evaluation. Unification of the two aspects was crucial at the moment of decision-making.

The local authority's separation of the medical and non-medical factors had remained to the point of the decision.

There had been no composite consideration. Accordingly, the decision was flawed and would be quashed.

Solicitors S.J. Oliver & Co, Lee.

Mr Jonathan Wildman, Cardiff.

Subject to an important

qualification, his Lordship did not conclude that it was impermissible for a local authority to separate the medical aspects, and submit them to a medical adviser, from the non-medical aspects.

His Lordship did, however, think that such a division of the two aspects was artificial and ran counter to contemporary views that the process of handling cases in the area of social policy and practice called for a multi-disciplinary involvement and collective decision-making involving all the relevant disciplines.

The qualification was that, if the local authority deemed it suitable for reasons of practical administration to have all the medical aspects from the non-medical and seek professional advice from a person with medical qualifications, it had nevertheless to ensure that the ultimate decision was taken on the

basis of the relevant factors relevant to her housing.

Mr Purdy argued that the industrial tribunal should have asked three questions: what net amount of wages was properly due had there been a deduction and did the ground on which the employer justified that deduction appear to fall within the terms of section 11(1)(a)?

He said that if the ground on

which the employer based his decision was within section 11(1)(a) that was an end of the matter, and the tribunal was not entitled to ask as a matter of fact, whether the sums should be deducted.

The appeal tribunal disagreed. They considered that where there was a dispute as to justification for a deduction the industrial tribunal should embark on an examination of whether the deductions were sustainable in fact.

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10 TELEVISION AND RADIO

LIFE & TIMES MONDAY SEPTEMBER 21 1992

BBC1

- 6.00 Ceefax (42711)
 6.30 BBC Breakfast News begins with *Business Breakfast* until 6.55 when Nicholas Witchell and Jill Dando present news and topical reports with regular business, sport, weather, regionals news and travel bulletins (78/57179).
9.05 Perfect Strangers. American comedy series (r) (4283234) 9.30 Wildlife Safari to Ethiopia introduced by Jeffrey Boswell. The final objective of the expedition is the peaks of the High Simien, where the wildlife includes the endangered wala ibex (r) (73228).
10.00 News, regional news and weather (4413599) 10.05 Playdays. For the very young (s) (9225537) 10.25 Barney. Animation (r) (4416686) 10.35 Hudson and Halls. The camp Kwi cooks prepare two deserts for their guest Leslie Crowther (r) (5162995).
11.00 News, regional news and weather (8981315) 11.05 *Aussies.* The first of a series of five programmes in which Jack Pizzi explores the Australian way of life. Today he follows three groups of travellers on their different journeys across Australia (group 1024896).
12.00 News, regional news and weather (7973860) 12.05 Hong Kong. A National Geographic film examining what the future holds for the Leungs, a Hong Kong merchant family (r) (2098402) 12.35 Regional News and weather (4056560).
1.00 One O'Clock News. (Ceefax) Weather (37559).
1.30 Neighbours. (Ceefax) (s) (4394442) 1.30 *Round the World for Gold.* The legend of Henry Kelly and his round the world adventure quest with European contestants (s) (43955537).
2.15 North Landing. American drama serial set on the west coast (1452041) 2.30 *Pot Black* Timeframe. Against-the-clock snooper competition. The world champion woman Alison Fisher meets her male counterpart John Parrott (3514150).
3.25 Cartoon. *The Ghost Ship*, narrated by Vincent Price (3500957) 3.50 *Penny Crayon.* Animation (r) (4336599) 4.05 *Tea with Grandma.* Puppet series (s) (6351082) 4.15 *The New Lassie.* Canine adventures (r) (63588112) 4.35 *Peter Pan and the Pirates.* Cartoon adventures based on J M. Barrie's original novel. (Ceefax) (s) (18528112).
4.55 Newsworld (4658112) 5.05 *Blue Peter.* Includes a visit to an underground concert in Hungary. (Ceefax) (s) (9803265).
5.35 Neighbours. (Ceefax) (s) (661624). Northern Ireland: Inside Ulster.
6.00 Six O'Clock News with Peter Sissons and Moira Stuart. (Ceefax) Weather (353).
6.30 Regional News Magazines (605) Northern Ireland: Neighbours.
7.00 Eldorado. (Ceefax) (s) (9976).



Consumer champions: Faulds Wood and Stapleton (7.30pm)

- 7.30 Watchdog.** Consumer investigations presented by Lynn Faulds Wood and John Stapleton. (Ceefax) (859).
8.00 So Hauns Me. Paul A. Mandelson's comedy series starring Miriam Carlin as a Jewish marran who returns from the dead to haunt the young family who have moved into her house. With Tessa Peake-Jones and George Costigan (r). (Ceefax) (s) (8624).
8.30 The Velvet Claw. Strength in Numbers. The series tracing the evolution of carnivores continues with a look at the dog family. Narrated by Derek Jacobi. (Ceefax) (s) (7131).
9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Michael Buerk. (Ceefax) Regional News and weather (1315).
9.30 Panorama. David Dimbleby chairs a debate on the implications of the French vote on the Maastricht treaty (156537).
10.10 Film: *92 With Barry Norman.* Among the films reviewed are *Patent Games* and *Just Like a Woman.* There is also a feature on the 50-year-old Casablanca (s) (203060). Northern Ireland: *Dilemma*.
10.40 Cagney and Lacey. New York police series starring Sharon Gless and Tyne Daly (r). (Ceefax) (295889). Northern Ireland: 10.50 Film 92 11.20-12.05 *Cagney and Lacey*.
11.30 The Victorian Kitchen Garden. Series following the restoration of a walled garden to its original Victorian splendour (r). (Ceefax) (1063).
12.00 Weather (5760358).

SKY NEWS

- SKY ONE**
 • Via the Astra and Marcopolo satellites
 6.00am *Die Etat Show* (5022315) 6.45am
 Mr. Pepperpot (5165959) 6.55 *Playabout*
 10.00 *604111* 9.10 *Cartoons* (723518) 9.30
 12.30pm *Good Morning America* (495371)
 1.30 *Good Morning America* (492566) 2.30
Travel Destinations (551813) 3.00 *Our World*
 8.50pm 5.00 *Love and Life* (s) (72348)
 11.00 *TV Times* (10773) 12.30pm *TV Times* (10773)
 1.00pm E Street (84421) 1.30 *Garold*
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